Mean daily temperature for the last seven days ... 26.7°
Average daily percentage sunshine for last seven days ... 84%
Average mean daily temperature from 7 a. m. to 4 p. m. for the last seven days ... 25.2.7°

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

Sun rises today, 7:16; sets, 4:34. Mean temperature yesterday, 16. Weather today, generally fair. Sunshine yesterday, 76 per cent of possible.

NO. 14,151 43RD YEAR — COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1915 — PRICE FIVE CENTS

ROCKEFELLER TO PROBE SITUATION COLORADO MINES

Promises to Improve Conditions if Charges Are [illegible] Out by Fact

State Historical and Natural History Society

KNOWS LITTLE OF AFFAIRS

Severely Grilled by Chairman Walsh in the Industrial Relations Hearing

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., active head of the interest acquired or built up by his father, occupied the witness stand for five hours today at the inquiry being conducted here by the United States commission on industrial relations into the great philanthropic foundations and the cause of industrial unrest. He underwent a rigid cross-examination at the hands of Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the commission, as to the policies and actions of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company.

Mr. Rockefeller freely admitted that he had no knowledge concerning labor questions, but declared he was in favor of labor organizing and taking action, provided it kept within the law, "leaving every worker free to associate himself with such groups or to work independently, as he may choose."

"Father has invested $24,000,000 in the Colorado Fuel and Iron company," he testified. "The securities are now worth $19,000,000. Father would have been much better off had he put his money in a savings bank."

Would Remedy Conditions.

The witness furnished the commission with an insight into the methods by which he determined where his money should be invested. He said that if information concerning alleged bad conditions in the mining camps of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company was furnished him, he personally would do what he could to remedy them.

While he testified, more than a score of police and private detectives mingled in the great crowd in the room in the city hall, in which the hearing is being conducted. A body guard of detectives escorted Mr. Rockefeller to and from the city hall, and the corridors were cleared of all persons while the heir to the Rockefeller fortune was passing in and out.

Commissioner Walsh asked Mr. Rockefeller if, as a citizen, not as an expert or a business man, he believed that laborers should organize and act, so long as they obeyed the law.

"As a citizen I cannot answer that question," said Mr. Rockefeller. "I have not studied it."

Works Seven Days a Week.

He considered it a hardship, he said, when a man had to work seven days a week at a blast furnace. The witness said he frequently worked seven days a week.

"I think every man is entitled to a day of rest," he said.

Mr. Rockefeller said he did not see the bulletins written by Mr. Lee before they were sent out. Neither did he know where the bulletins were prepared.

Mr. Rockefeller said he had observed a bulletin written by Mr. Lee in which it was said that only a few of the employes were dissatisfied with conditions.

"On September 23, 1913, did you have information that the men were about to go on strike?" Mr. Walsh asked.

"I recall no such information," he replied. "The information that I had was quite to the contrary."

Mr. Walsh started to read a list of employes of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company who had been injured and the settlements made with them. He had read only two names when Mr. Rockefeller interrupted him and said he favored compensation for workmen and understood the state of Colorado was about to enact a law providing for it. Mr. Walsh made no comment, but continued to read the list.

Corruption of Politics.

The highest settlement was $1,000. A man got that sum for the loss of an eye. Another man got $300 for the loss of an eye.

Mr. Rockefeller said he had heard there was corruption in Colorado politics and that the Colorado Fuel and Iron company was supposed to have furnished the money for the corruption but he disclaimed knowledge of any such incident.

"Would you vote to discharge an officer who furnished money to buy liquor and corrupt voters?" asked Mr. Walsh.

"I would not look upon such a thing with favor," replied the witness. He [illegible] read a speech by Jesse B. [illegible], attorney for the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, in which he is alleged to have said that the company controlled the government of Las Animas and other Colorado counties.

After being questioned at length on the operation of stores in Colorado mining camps, Mr. Rockefeller said he did not know whether the [illegible] had made a profit of 20 per cent upon its capitalization of $1,000,000. Nor did he know of the "check off" system, whereby the employe had the amount of his [illegible] bill extracted from his pay envelope. He did not know, he said, replying to a question, that a workman could not get credit of $1 worth of [illegible]

(Continued on Page [illegible])

SEN. ROOT WARNS NATION AGAINST PERILS OF WAR

Says Passage of Ship Purchase Bill Means Controversy With Europe

CLASHES WITH DEMOCRATS

Senator Williams Says Bryan and Wilson Can Keep U. S. Out of War

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Grave fear that the pending government ship purchase bill, if carried into effect, would involve the United States in serious international controversies was expressed in the senate today by Senator Root of New York. Addressing himself largely to the legal aspects of the measure and what the administration plans to do under it, the senator also charged the Democrats with attempting to rush the bill through by "brute force and weight of votes," and solemnly warned his colleagues against the danger of reducing the senate to a mere "registering instead of a legislative body."

Senator Root's speech aroused the majority members, who for several days had remained silent while Republican speakers attacked the bill, and drew sharp replies from Senators Williams, Stone and Simmons.

The purpose of the administration, the New York senator asserted, was to buy interned German ships for the proposed government corporation. He attacked the opinion of Solicitor Johnson of the state department in this connection and was particularly caustic in commenting upon the attitude of Secretary McAdoo of the treasury, declaring he was "filled with apprehension by the idea of putting vast powers into the hands of a man who thinks there is no ground for difficulty."

Points Out Grave Dangers.

Mr. Root went deeply into international questions and pointed out that for the period of the war Great Britain, France and Russia had adopted as their rule [illegible] the rule agreed to in the "Declaration of London," that transfers of ships during the war only could be valid when the vendor of ships had proved that the transfer of such ships was not made to escape the danger of capture or other consequences of war.

"None of these great powers will permit citizens of an enemy to rob them of their trade by transfer of ships they are entitled to capture on the high seas, to a neutral flag," he insisted. "We cannot measure the number of our steps. One unneutral step will lead to further unneutral steps by others until we are in the thing.

"I am not arguing against buying a ship; but buying an international quarrel with every ship. If we are to maintain neutrality, we must hold close to it. If you precipitate this country into an international controversy when Europe may feel that we have taken sides we will rend ourselves. The only safe course is to keep out of such controversies."

Has Confidence in Leaders.

Senator Williams, in reply, declared that, in his opinion, Great Britain would be glad to see the entire German merchant marine transferred to American ownership, and that Germany would in time be glad to see England's ships in the same position. As to the probability of danger, the Mississippi senator said:

"As Washington and Jefferson, in the French Napoleonic war, kept the United States out of trouble, so will Wilson and Bryan maintain neutrality now. I have no idea that those who will control this proposed government ship corporation would be stupid or foolish enough to buy an interned ship of a belligerent without previously, by diplomacy, finding out if other belligerents objected to it."

At the outset of his speech, Senator Root had referred to the attitude of the Democrats on the shipping bill as "a conspiracy of silence," and deprecated the fact that such debate had not been permitted as would enable the country to form a correct judgment of the measure. He expressed regret that any shade of party politics had fallen on this bill, adding:

"I wish we could consider it now, as Americans earnest for the peace of our country. There is no crime so wicked as consideration of our foreign affairs with a view to party advantage. The man who is considering his political future and his party's advantage should keep out of international relations."

Williams Resents Trust.

This assertion drew a retort from Senator Williams, who declared he also was sorry that partisanship had been injected into the debate.

"But who injected it?" Senator Williams asked, pointing to the Republican side of the chamber. "The gentlemen on that side of the chamber did it. This matter scarcely had been broached before Republican senators organized almost solidly against it."

Senator Simmons asked Senator Gallinger, the minority leader, if 10 days' debate could not be agreed upon. The latter said he would object to that. Senator Simmons then offered 15 days, inquiring at the same time if it was "the purpose on that side to continue debate until March 4."

"We hope to be able," Senator Gallinger replied, "to convince you of the propriety of taking up appropriation bills."

75-MILLIMETER FRENCH GUN, MOST DEADLY OF WEAPONS

© International News Service.

CARLSON CLASHES WITH ASSEMBLY

CIVIL SERVICE BOARD BALKS ON PAYROLL

Industrial Relations Committee Provided by Bill Introduced in Senate

DENVER, Jan. 25.—The introduction of the administration industrial relations commission bill, a disagreement between Gov. George A. Carlson and the members of the joint finance committee of the house and senate, and the notification by the civil service commission to the state officials that it would not sign the legislative pay roll because certain employes of the legislature had not been selected from the [illegible] eligibility list, were the outstanding features of today's activities in the Twentieth general assembly.

Senator Eaton early today introduced the industrial relations commission bill. It was announced that a special joint legislative committee will be created to take charge of the measure, which will be referred to the committee. The committee consists of nine members of the house and six from the senate.

Discusses Carlson's Veto.

When the two houses convened, the chairmen of the two finance committees asked leave for the committees to retire. The committees met in joint session and discussed Governor Carlson's veto of certain items aggregating $14,000 in the short appropriation bill Saturday. The committee later visited the governor and entered formal protest against his act. After a conference lasting two hours with the governor, it was agreed that the remainder of the bill should become effective, and that the executive would return to the assembly a memorandum of the items eliminated, or reduced, thus giving the assembly the privilege of voting on whether or not the governor's veto should be overruled. This action requires a two-thirds majority.

The civil service commission late today notified members of the legislature and state officials that its president and secretary would not sign the legislative pay roll because the stenographers employed by the legislature was not chosen from the eligible list of stenographers secured by the commission. Twenty minutes after the commission served this notice, Representatives Gill, Damewood, Howland, McGrath, McDevitt, Scott, Andrew, Taylor and Green introduced a bill in the house abolishing the civil service commission.

Will Retain Stenographers.

The finance committees of the house and senate also held a joint session at which it was unanimously decided to retain the stenographers employed by the assembly.

Discussing the situation, Governor Carlson declared that he believed in the principles of the civil service commission but indicated that at present the service required some amendments, illustrating that a member of the commission should not be allowed to hold any other position. "A man serving as public trustee and also as a member of the commission," he said, "could use his position on the commission to prevent the abolishing of the position of public trustee and could also use his position as public trustee to injure the cause of civil service."

A bill by Senator Peterson to change the name of the Colorado state asylum to the Colorado state hospital was referred back to the committee on state institutions by the senate at the request of Senator Peterson.

What Bill Provides.

In brief, the industrial relations commission bill provides that the commission shall supervise the safety plans under which employes work; that the employe shall be paid for injuries sustained; provides a schedule of damages which shall be effective on and after July 1 each year unless em-

(Continued on Page [illegible])

15 PERISH ON YACHT OFF DIAMOND SHOALS

Craft Unable to Weather Gale Breaks Up; Rescue Arrives Too Late

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The schooner yacht Idler, owned by J. P. Jefferson of Warren, Pa., sank off the inner Diamond shoals today, after being driven aground by the gale last night. Captain Harding and his crew of 14 men are believed to have perished, according to a wireless message received here tonight.

The vessel was sighted and reported to be breaking up today. Lifesavers were unable to reach her on account of the heavy wind and high seas. The United States revenue cutter Seminole reached the wreck tonight too late to help. All that showed was part of one mast rising from the water.

Mr. Jefferson and friends who were to have accompanied him on a cruise through the south Pacific are in Havana, where they have been awaiting the arrival of the yacht. The trip was to have lasted a year and its purposes were semiscientific. The Idler formerly belonged to Henry T. Sloane of the New York Yacht club and was purchased by Mr. Jefferson especially for the cruise.

WOMAN SHOOTS CHICAGO ALDERMAN AT MEETING

Claims That She Is His Wife But Husband Refuses to Publicly Acknowledge Her

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—The deliberations of the city council were interrupted tonight when Alderman Frank McDermott was shot in the legs at the door of the council chamber by a woman who said her name was Miss Z. H. Zippman.

A policeman on duty in the chamber said Miss Zippman had been nervously watching the alderman from the gallery during the council meeting. Her actions attracted McDermott's attention and he left his seat and started for the office of First Deputy Superintendent of Police Scheuttler. Miss Zippman intercepted him.

McDermott was taken to a hospital. His wound was not serious.

Miss Zippman declared that she had been married to Alderman McDermott in November, 1913, but that he had declined publicly to acknowledge the marriage. She was recorded on the police books as Mrs. McDermott. The alderman refused to affirm or deny the charge.

HALL APPOINTMENT IS AGAIN DELAYED; NO QUORUM

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Failure of the senate to get a quorum in executive session late today prevented confirmation of Henry Clay Hall of Colorado Springs as interstate commissioner, to succeed himself.

The nomination was debated by the senate today for more than an hour, Senator Bristow and others opposing confirmation.

GOVERNOR HAYS URGES PROHIBITION IN ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 25.—Governor Hays today sent a message to the state senate asking it to pass a statewide prohibition bill which should not be submitted to the people.

The senate by indefinite postponement killed a bill providing for a prohibition [illegible] to be submitted to the people.

SUPREME COURT TO RECESS FEB. 1 TO FEB. 23

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The supreme court today announced it would take a recess after announcing opinions February 1 until February 23.

KANSAS COERCION LAW IS INVALID

EMPLOYE CAN BE FORCED TO QUIT UNION

U. S. Supreme Court Decision Affects Similar Statutes in Colorado

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Employers may require employes to renounce union affiliations as a condition of employment, the supreme court of the United States held today. Justices Hughes and Holmes presented a dissenting opinion, in which Justice Day joined. The decision was made in a suit over the so-called Kansas coercion statute, which it holds unconstitutional, and, according to Justice Day, laws on like lines in California, Colorado, Connecticut, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, and in Porto Rico are invalidated along with the Kansas law.

Under the Kansas statute, it was unlawful for any individual or corporation to coerce or influence any person to enter into an agreement not to join or remain a member of a labor organization as a condition of securing or continuing employment. The case today arose from the conviction of T. B. Coppage, a division superintendent of the Frisco railway system, for threatening A. R. Hedge, a switchman, with dismissal if he did not withdraw from the Switchmens Union of North America.

Substances of Decision.

The substance of the opinion of the majority of the court was in this paragraph:

"Just as labor organizations have the inherent and constitutional right to deny membership to any man who will not agree that during such membership he will not accept or retain employment in company with nonunion men; and just as a union man has the constitutional right to decline proffered employment unless the employer will agree not to employ any nonunion man; so, the employer has the constitutional right to insist that the employe shall refrain from affiliation with the union during the term of employment."

The contention of the dissenting justices is expressed, in the main, in this paragraph of their opinion:

"Could an employer not be forbidden from demanding agreements that an employe should not join the national guard? Could not the state strike down agreements not to join a certain political party? Why not labor unions, whatever members of this court may think of these unions?"

"Wherein is the right of the employer to insert this stipulation in the agreement any more sacred," inquired Justice Day in his dissenting opinion, "than his right to agree with other employers in the same trade to keep up prices?"

"It [illegible] think it quite as essential to his financial independence" and so in truth it may be, if he alone is to be considered. But it is too late to deny that the legislative power reaches such a case. It would be difficult to select any subject more intimately related to good order and the security of the community than that under consideration—whether one takes the view that labor organizations are advantageous or the reverse.

"It is as much within the legislative power as restraint of trade.

"The law should be as zealous to protect the constitutional liberty of the employe as it is to guard that of the employer," continued Justice Day, touching another point. "The principal object of this statute is to protect the liberty of the citizen to make such lawful affiliation as he may desire, affiliations of his choice. It may not be arbitrary for the protection of the liberty of one citizen, that the same right, in another citizen, should be abridged or destroyed."

AUSTRIANS CHECK RUSSIAN ADVANCE INTO HUNGARY BY SWIFT MILITARY MOVEMENT

Czar's Army Menacing Kaiser's Northeastern Frontier With Two Great Forces

Little Change Shown in Western Theater, But Important Developments Are Expected Soon; Germany Seizes All Wheat Stores in Empire to Tide Over Until Next Harvest

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The sudden stiffening of the Austrian front at the eleventh hour, to check the Russian invasion of Hungary as a natural sequence of the occupation of Bukowina, seems for the present to be the event of chief military importance. The Russians seem to recognize this and all recent dispatches from Petrograd have emphasized the Austro-German offensive in the southeastern theater.

Second in importance, perhaps, are the two Russian movements near the East and West Prussian frontiers movements of which the German statement received by wireless today takes recognizance, although insisting that no new advances into German territory are now feared.

Berlin notes a movement of Russians in considerable force to the north of Warsaw and the German military critics are in a quandary as to whether or not this means a maneuver in a new campaign in that district where previously all Russian attempts at an advance have been repulsed.

In the western theater, there has been so little change that the British newspapers print the official communications with scant comment, preferring to feature Sunday's naval action. The facts concerning this engagement are not given in detail and the admiralty up to tonight had added nothing to the original announcement.

Great Battles Pending.

With great battles soon to be fought out at her front door, Roumania has not yet decided to join in the conflict, but it is patent that the situation in the Balkans is simmering and it is believed action will come suddenly. The Italian, Greek and Bulgarian ministers were among the callers at the foreign office today.

The Swedish press is showing renewed irritation against the British contraband policy and some of the Stockholm papers suggest reprisals by forbidding the transportation of goods destined for Great Britain over Swedish railways. One paper says the country should strengthen her defenses by means of which she would be able to command respect for her neutrality.

Nothing definite has been learned with regard to Germany's claim that the British lost a cruiser in the sea fight Sunday.

Russia is said to have reinforced the Serb army with Cossacks and also to have sent considerable quantities of war supplies into the kingdom.

Germany Seizes All Wheat.

Germany has seized all stocks of wheat in order to insure a supply of bread until the next harvest. Stocks of wheat will be distributed according to the necessities of the various communities.

The British armored merchant steamer Viknor has been sunk with all hands off the Irish coast. The vessel either foundered or struck a mine.

A Vienna newspaper declares the new Austro-Hungarian foreign minister has stated he will refuse territorial concessions to Italy and Roumania, even if such a refusal should be the cause of their entering the war on the side of the allies.

Berlin credits to Vienna newspaper dispatches the statement that reported Austro-Hungarian successes in Bukowina have served to lessen Russia's prestige in Roumania.

It is stated in London that, owing to reports that Germany is seizing all foodstuffs for military use, the American steamer Wilhelmina, bound from New York for Germany with food, is likely to be stopped by the allies unless a positive guarantee is given that her cargo will not reach the German army.

Amsterdam reports that the 40-year-old untrained men of the landsturm in the province of Brandenburg, in which Berlin is located, have been cited to appear for medical examination.

Russian Statement.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 25.—The following official communication was issued today from general headquarters:

"On January 24, in the region between the Vistula and the Mlawa railway, there was no important modification to report, but there have been engagements between small numbers of units and rifle firing.

"On the left bank of the Vistula a relative lull prevails.

"North of the Bor[illegible] the Germans were successful [illegible] capturing from us one of [illegible] advanced trenches of secondary importance. [illegible] of the 24th near the same region, the Germans attempted a [illegible] fensive and were successful [illegible] forward one by one [illegible] another of their [illegible] which they had previously abandoned. But, as a result of our efforts, the enemy were obliged to evacuate the trench which was seized.

"On January 24 our artillery checked seriously the movements of their troops along the front. At one point we captured, by means of our heavy artillery fire, a trench of the enemy, together with machine guns.

"In the region of the village of Kourjeschine, about five miles north of Rawa, our artillery destroyed an armored automobile which was advancing to bombard our positions.

"In Galicia, we note a certain animation and activity among the Austrians among all the Carpathian passes, beginning with that of Dukla."

German Statement.

BERLIN (Via Rome), Jan. 25.—Meager unofficial details available here concerning the naval engagement in the North sea Sunday indicate that torpedoes may have been responsible for the sinking of the German armored cruiser Bluecher and a British cruiser. The detailed official report of the fight has not been issued.

It is conjectured here that the torpedoes, which are believed to have sent the warships to the bottom, were delivered by torpedo boat destroyers between the lines of cruisers, it being argued that the range of from 8½ to 12½ miles over which the fight took place would have been too great for torpedo shooting by the cruisers.

One German cruiser was hit by a shell, but was able to remain on the firing line. Submarines apparently did not participate in the battle. It is understood the weather during the engagement was clear.

Rear Admiral Hipper commanded the German squadron and Captain Erdmann the Bluecher.

ANNEXATION BOARDS FILE REPORT TODAY

Colorado City's Indebtedness to Be Shouldered by Colorado Springs

The annexation commission, at a meeting yesterday, agreed upon the remaining minor matters relative to the annexation of Colorado City to Colorado Springs and signed the report. A copy of the report will be filed with the clerks of both Colorado Springs and Colorado City today. The report is signed by Dr. F. O. Hanford, J. G. Dern and T. C. Turner, representing Colorado Springs and G. A. Sheetz, Martin Drake and M. L. Phelps, representing Colorado City.

With the report the commission will present two proposed ordinances—one entitled an "Ordinance Approving the Terms and Conditions of the Report of the Commissioners Concerning the Annexation of Colorado City to Colorado Springs" and the other an ordinance concerning the Annexation of Colorado City to Colorado Springs." The first the commission will ask the council of each city to pass as an emergency ordinance, in order that there may be plenty of time in which to consider and debate the other, which refers the matter of annexation to the people of the two cities.

The provisions of the report are practically the same as predicted some weeks ago by members of the commission. The main ones are that Colorado Springs shall assume the assets and liabilities of Colorado City.

The complete report of the commissioners as given out yesterday is as follows:

The Report.

To the City Councils of Colorado Springs and Colorado City:

Your commissioners heretofore appointed to consider and recommend the

Continued on Page Two

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Colorado Cream
For wrinkles and any roughness of the skin. 25c and 50c.

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"CUSTOMER FIRST!"
PHONES MAIN 90 and 750
CORNER OPPOSITE P. O.
Quickest Delivery Service in This Town

First Showing of Spring Suits. We solicit your charge accounts.
I. POLANT
119 S. Tejon St.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Forecast: Colorado—Snow and colder Monday; Tuesday, probably fair.

The following meteorological record is furnished by the Colorado Springs weather bureau for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m.:

Temperature at 6 a. m.	18
Temperature at 12 m.	35
Temperature at 6 p. m.	28
Maximum temperature	37
Minimum temperature	8
Mean temperature	22
Max. bar. pres., inches	23.87
Min. bar. pres., inches	23.79
Mean vel. of wind per hour	3
Max. vel. of wind per hour	6
Relative humidity at noon	59
Dew point at noon	23
Precipitation in inches	0

CITY BRIEFS

MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION—The regular meeting of the Ministerial association will be held this morning at 11 o'clock. The special paper will be by the Rev. C. R. Garver on "How to Make the Midweek Prayer Meetings Successful the Year Round." All ministers are urged to be present as a group photograph will be taken at 12 o'clock.

Leading druggists have JOHNSTON'S candies well displayed. Adv.

FIRE INSURANCE

Have your Fire Insurance correctly written in the leading American companies.
[illegible]
Room 11 Bank Building. Adv.

Deaths and Funerals

Mrs. Frances Sopesky, aged 46 years, died yesterday at her home, 520 North Weber street. She is survived by two daughters and a sister, all of whom are living here. The funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the house, the Rev. Merle N. Smith officiating. Interment will be in Evergreen cemetery.

The funeral of Alexander McKay, who died Friday, will be held tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock from the Swan & Sons undertaking rooms. Interment will be in Evergreen cemetery.

The funeral of J. W. Holden will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock from the home of R. W. Hodkinson, 615 Hagerman street, Colorado City, the Rev. G. H. Stuntz officiating. Interment will be in Fairview cemetery.

Personal Mention

George M. Irwin returned yesterday from a three weeks' trip to Florida.

Leonard E. Curtis, who attended the horse show and good roads conventions in Denver last week, has returned to this city.

Miss Isabelle Percy, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Richards for several weeks, left yesterday for Chicago and New Orleans.

Miss Ruth Draper of Boston will arrive here next month to visit Mrs. Franklin Bartlett. Miss Draper is a talented monologist and probably will give an entertainment while here.

Mrs. Clarence P. Dodge, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. H. G. Lunt, for several days, left yesterday for her country home in the mountains near Rockvale, Morrison county.

There will be an organization meeting of the Asbury church brotherhood this evening in the church parlors, corner of Washington avenue and Fourteenth street. All west side men are invited.

ANNE WHITNEY, OLDEST SCULPTOR IN U. S., DIES

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—Anne Whitney, said to have been the oldest sculptor in this country, died last night at the age of 93 years. Statues of Samuel Adams and Lief Ericksen in this city and a bust of Charles Sumner erected near Harvard square, Cambridge, are among her principal works.

DEALERS IN RUBBER INTERESTED IN RUBBER EMBARGO REMOVAL

B. G. Work, Representing Trade Organizations, Will Request British to Permit Raw Product of Ceylon and Malay States to Come Here

Dealers in rubber goods, tires, as well as those in the automobile industry, are interested in efforts being made by the Rubber club of America and the Rubber Trade association of New York to induce the British government to lift the embargo on the exportation of rubber from the British colonies insofar as that embargo applies to the United States.

In an effort to attain this end B. G. Work of the Goodrich Rubber company left for England Wednesday on board the Lusitania of the Cunard line to confer with representatives of the British government. Mr. Work was designated as the official representative of the Rubber Club of America and the Rubber Trade Association of New York.

The importance attached to the negotiations to be conducted by Mr. Work was explained yesterday by Howard E. Raymond, vice president of the Goodrich Rubber company.

"The finer grades of rubber," he said, "come either from Brazil or the island of Ceylon and the Malay states. Ceylon or the Malay states are British colonies, and therefore the embargo of the British government places a ban on the exportation of the rubber of those two colonies to the United States. This leaves us with only Brazil to supply us with the finer grades of rubber, and the supply from that country is wholly inadequate for American consumption.

"The ostensible object of the British government in placing the embargo on the exportation of rubber is to keep that product from getting into the hands of Germany and Austria. But it hits the United States as badly as either of these countries. We are trying to arrange it so that Ceylon and the Malay states can export their rubber to this country in order to supply the legitimate needs of this country. As yet we have been unsuccessful, but we hope the difficulties may be solved in a satisfactory manner."

Crude rubber is selling in New York at about 90 cents a pound, while in England the price is 51 cents a pound, with practically no market, it is said. The normal demand for rubber in the United States during 1915 is estimated at 65,000 tons. Of this amount Brazil will be able to supply only 35,000 tons, leaving fully 30,000 tons which must come either from Ceylon or the Malay states. Unless England lifts the embargo it is said that 250,000 employes in the rubber industry in this country will be affected, as well as thousands of persons who have invested capital in rubber enterprises.

On account of the glutting of the British markets with crude rubber, it is said that British rubber manufacturers under present conditions will be able to undersell the American manufacturer. It is believed, however, that the British government will lift the embargo as far as it applies to the United States, provided assurances are given that none of the imported rubber will be reexported to Germany or Austria.

The well known MacJohnstone's
CLIFF HOUSE FURNITURE POLISH
is now being sold exclusively by
THE RUDOLPH HEYSE HDW. CO.
28 N. Tejon St.

DOUGHNUTS
Those fine ones today.
PHELPS
111 E. Bijou St.

WHY NOT try the PLAZA when you can get—
Suite of 2 rooms with bath $30.00
Suite of 3 rooms 25.00
Suite of 2 rooms 20.00
Other rooms from $8.00 a month up. Come in and see.

We Carry a Full Line of Candy and Cigars.
Odeon Theater Building.
WILL CORNELISON, Mgr.

Country Dressed PIG PORK
Naturally there is as much difference in the quality of pork as in that of any other meat.
We can offer you the very best quality in pork cuts and pork products when we cut nothing but country dressed pigs raised and dressed in the dry farming district adjacent to Colorado Springs. Consider this for it is really to your advantage.
Sommers' Market
"QUALITY MARKET GOODS"
113 S. TEJON ST.
Call Y-lo 116

Established in 1871. With the Town.
FOR SALE
Growing Retail Business
PRACTICALLY CASH BUSINESS
COSTS $6,500; PAYS $3,000 YEARLY
TEJON ST. CLOSE IN
WILLS, SPACKMAN & KENT
GAZETTE BUILDING, 15 E. PIKES PEAK AVE.

Aluminum Egg Boiler
Here's an aluminum pan, the famous "Swiss[illegible]" kind, and a handy wire device made to fit down inside the pan, and to hold six eggs at once. When they're done, just lift them out by the handle. There's no danger of breaking, and they're all evenly cooked, too. It's a utensil that is most useful and will be welcomed by the housewife.
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Sunday in Local Pulpits

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH

The Rev. R. Ira Harrell, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, preached last night on "Am I Saved?" He said in part:

"Am I saved?" is an oft-recurring and often perplexing question with many of the most sincere souls who seek to follow Jesus Christ.

The Bible is the book of certainties. The Christian ought to know whether or not he is at peace with God. He may know. "The spirit himself beareth witness with our spirit that we are the children of God." It is only what we would expect, that a gospel that is able to deliver us from sin would, in its very operations of deliverance, convince us of its gracious work for us. Is a gospel of deliverance possible apart from the gospel of assurance?

The Conviction of Salvation.

What is the "witness of the spirit?" It is the conviction of salvation. Not salvation itself. It is possible for a man to be saved and not know it, though none would contend that such a status is one to be satisfied with. This very text has often caused confusion in earnest minds. Teachers have led them to look within their hearts for two distinct answering testimonies, conjointly, simultaneously given in the inmost consciousness. They cannot be found. What, then, is the meaning of the text? Let's see. The Holy Spirit witnesses with the sinner's heart that he is under condemnation and lost; that is conviction of sin. The same Spirit witnesses to the penitent believing spirit that he is saved; that is conviction of salvation. In the former case we do not think of two witnesses, The Holy Spirit's and the sinner's. In the latter case I am persuaded we should not, for an analysis of the regenerated consciousness will reveal no such two-fold witness. What we want is the conviction of salvation, the assurance of pardon. Having this, we have the witness of the Spirit.

"He that believeth on the son of God hath the witness in himself." We believe, assurance is given. I open my eyes, the sun immediately shines in upon the retina, and I am, through the nerves and inner sensory, made conscious of light. Perhaps I think of the sun or clear sunlight without, perhaps not. Of the disturbed state of the inner sensory, which is the medium of this knowledge, I have no thought. One fact, and that only, fully engages by consciousness—the fact of light. It is neither the objective cause of the light nor the subjective experience involved in the recognition of the light that stands out clearly in consciousness, but simply the fact that it is light.

Opens Eyes of Heart.

So it is with the spirit of man in pardon and regeneration. He opens the eyes of the heart toward Christ, he believes on him, trusts him as Savior, and immediately, directly, simply, the Holy Spirit shines in upon his heart, he is made conscious of peace, pardon, devine love, salvation. He seldom, if ever, at the moment, thinks of the Holy Spirit as the author of his new experience. He afterward learns that he is. He seldom, if ever, in experience distinguishes between the Spirit testifying and the spirit testified to. But, believing, he knows himself savingly enlightened—he has the conviction of salvation which is the "witness of the Spirit."

And what is the witness of our own spirit? It is the verdict of conscience, the judgment of our own minds upon the condition and conduct of our lives. We pass judgment upon the trustworthiness of our heart persuasion; we examine the testimony supposed to be the "witness of the Spirit"—do it as rational moral beings, and the verdict is the witness of our spirit. "The heart is deceitful above all things," we are told. And we are exhorted to "try the spirits whether they are of God." We are to test our experience, of course, by the word. "The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance." Have I love? Have I joy? Have I peace? And the rest? These are questions that I may rightfully ask, and should ask.

Need Witness of the Spirit.

The "witness of the Spirit" is not the emotional outbursts of pious joy that often accompany conversion, nor is it the ecstatic experiences which some Christians more or less frequently enjoy. These are the results of the Spirit's witness, not the witness itself. We need the "witness of the Spirit" for our happiness, for the strength it will give to us; for the power it will give us to achieve for Christ, and for the sense of security it will bring into our hearts in all our thoughts of the eternal.

[illegible]

Germany and Austria Are Exchanging Armies

ROME, Jan. 24.—A dispatch from Vienna to the Giornale d'Italia says that the journey of Archduke Francis of Austria, heir-apparent to the throne, to Berlin, and his meeting with Emperor William at German headquarters is connected with a vast plan which has been completed by the German general staff. It is said that this plan provides for the exchange of forces between Germany and Austria, the former sending large contigents to Transylvania as a defense against an invasion by Roumania, should that nation decide to enter the war, and the latter sending corresponding contingents to Flanders and France.

[illegible] German troops continues the dispatch, will find in Austria a large German staff so that thereafter the strategical movements and military government of the country will be entrusted to the German elements, while [illegible], the Hungarian premier, [illegible] the Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, and other [illegible] statesmen will center their [illegible] looking after the internal affairs of Austria.

POSSE IS SEARCHING FOR NEW MEXICO MURDERER

SANTA FE, N. M., Jan. 24.—Philip [illegible], charged with shooting and killing [illegible] Sphenola, an Italian, in the [illegible] coal camp, is being sought by a posse headed by the sheriff of Colfax county in the heavy snows of the [illegible] mountains. Sphenola was [illegible] Italy [illegible] before he was killed.

ST. PAULS M. E. CHURCH

The Rev. W. E. Bennett, pastor of St. Pauls M. E. church, took as his subject yesterday morning, "Our Relation to God." The text was Luke 11:2—"When ye pray, say, Our Father." Mr. Bennett said in part:

The greatest brain ever given to the solution of the problems of America was that of Daniel Webster. He was the pillar of our constitution and the defender of our national faith. One day he was asked by his friends to declare the most stupendous thought that ever passed through his mind. "The conception of my personal responsibility of Almighty God," was his instantaneous reply. That is an answer which will appeal to every honest soul. No thought could be more stupendous. But Jesus, in this text, introduces one even greater than that of Webster—because it is more fundamental. You cannot understand your responsibility to God until you are fully convinced of your relationship to him. Back of responsibility stands relationship. Show me my relationship to an individual and I can easily deduce my responsibility. Therefore the first question, the outstanding question, the supreme question of the soul is, "What is my relationship to God?"

Five Witnesses Ready.

If I were to attempt an exhaustive study of this most important question of the soul, I would find at least five witnesses anxious to be heard. Let us hear the testimony of each and judge how much dependence we shall place upon his testimony.

The agnostic is, perhaps, the most ubiquitous of all our witnesses. He is never absent on any occasion when this important question is being considered, and nothing can humble his pride and self-assurance. "Why," say I, as he is introduced to me, "agnostic is a Greek word meaning 'know-nothing,' and we are seeking knowledge—how do you think that you can help us?" "It is true that my name is 'Know-nothing,' but I know as much as anybody can know. My testimony is that God is unknowable. Science has searched after him and has not found him; philosophy has reasoned from nebula to the primal force, but has not defined him, and the only idea of God that is backed by absolute truth is that, if he exists, we can not know him." After such testimony what are we to think? Is the witness reliable? What are his qualities? He has no more ability to witness on this question than an owl has to witness respecting the noonday.

Dame Nature advances as a queenly woman, with a suggestion of mystery about her. "Can you tell us anything about God, and our relationship to him?" "Oh yes," she says. "God is the creator of all. He fills the abyss of space with a thousand blazing worlds; he guides the planets in their orbits, and holds the zodiac in his hand. His intellect conceived, and his power wrought the body and mind of man." This is certainly a testimony that appeals to us. We are conscious that she has told the truth. But is this all? She told us only of God's hand and brain; we want to know something about his heart. But we must not expect too much of Nature. She is God's servant, and has only a servant's knowledge of the master. It must be superficial. The master of the house does not reveal his deep yearnings, his inner struggles, his loves and his ideals to the servant. What she knows is true, but not intimate. We must call the third witness.

Calls Third Witness.

Moses is an aged man. His head is sprinkled with silver and his hair flows down over his stooping shoulders. His eyes are dim, his forehead wrinkled and his step feeble with the weight of multiplied years. As he comes slowly forward, I greet him and say, "Sir, what is your name?" "My name is Moses, the lawgiver of Israel, and I can say that God is more than a creator. After creating man he rules him. He has a kingdom with carefully planned laws, and rewards for all who keep them and penalties for all who break them. His laws are immutable, and his justice is beyond reproach."

We are glad to learn the greater truth from this venerable man who has fellowshipped with God, but we feel that we have not yet sounded the depth of our inquiry. Moses does not fully understand God, and we wonder why. Did he not talk with him on Mount Sinai? and then, we remember that Moses was only a guest of God. Forty days he visited with God, but you cannot learn much about God in 40 days. Their is an old adage, "If you want to know a man, you must summer and winter him." If it takes a year to know a man, how can you expect to know God in 40 days? A guest's knowledge is necessarily incomplete. Moses has told us all he knew, he has helped us wonderfully, but we want all the truth. So we will summon another anxious witness.

The devil, the next witness, comes forward willingly. What a look of revenge in his face! "Can you add anything to our knowledge of God?" "Yes, indeed. No one in all the earth knows more about God than I do. It is ridiculous to say that he is unknowable. I know him only too well. And I declare unto you that he is a living fire devastating everything that is contrary to his will, and overpowering every design that does not accord with his ultimate plan. I am afraid of him, and I look upon him as an irresistable tyrant." Well, old Devil, you have our sympathy. We remember how you did your best to thwart God's authority in heaven, and how you are now fighting a losing battle on earth, and we can easily understand how your testimony would be biased by your defeat. But nevertheless we see how most of your statements are absolutely true. But certainly a sworn enemy who would never permit himself to come near enough to feel the beating of his [illegible], who knows only his justice and [illegible] his laws, can not be a fair witness as to the heart and character. Is there anyone able to fully reveal that character and our relationship to him?"

Christ Never Obtrusive.

Jesus is the fifth witness. Yes, there he stands more anxious than all the rest but never obtrusive. He will come quickly at my call, but never without it. And does he know? Yes, for he was with God from the beginning, cooperated with him in the creation; advised respecting the laws given unto Moses and counseled with him in regard to his whole plan for the salvation of men. Was it not he who first proposed his mission to the earth that his life might prove the power of God's plan and his blood might seal the promise of victory and eternal life? "What is your testimony, Jesus, thou son of the living God?"

Now listen to his answer:

"I say first of all that Agnostic is right from his standpoint. No man can know the father except through me. I say that Nature is right as far as she is able to know, and that Moses has added all that was expected of one who lived in his dispensation; that the Devil has good grounds for his [illegible], but that none of the witnesses [illegible]

has brought to your attention the real character of God and his relationship to man. He is your father. That is the supreme essence of his relationship to man.

That is why Jesus came to earth, that he might persuade us to an understanding with God, that we might all come willingly to him in the beautiful home he has prepared for us in heaven.

Will you not, through Jesus, be reconciled to God?

PRIEST PREVENTS PANIC WHEN CHURCH IS ABLAZE

MONTGOMERY CITY, Mo., Jan. 24.—While flames, which had burst through the floor at his feet while he was saying mass, were creeping to the hems of his garments, Father J. E. Aylward pleaded with his congregation in the Roman Catholic church here today to leave the building in an orderly manner. The congregation, which had started to rush for the doors, hesitated and then left quietly. Members of a nearby church joined in a bucket brigade and extinguished the fire, which had destroyed the building.

Chicago is urging that work on its new union station, planned for March, be commenced earlier to give employment to the idle.

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RAPID CITY, S. D., HAS A $250,000 FIRE LOSS

RAPID CITY, S. D., Jan. 24.—Several firemen were injured and damage estimated at $250,000 was caused by a fire here today which destroyed the John C. Haines company department store, the Pennington County bank building and the Farlow block. A woman, ill in bed in the Farlow building, was carried to a place of safety just as the fire entered the room.

The blaze originated in the basement of the Haines building and spread rapidly. Lawyers and physicians who had offices in the upper floors of the buildings lost books and instruments. The law library of the late C. W. Brown, one of the largest in the state, was destroyed. Buildings and contents were only partially insured.

A LASS, ALAS!

Her skirt is sheer and very short;
Her waist is low, both front and back.
No wonder, then that strong men snort,
"Alas! Alack! A lass! A lack!"
—Judge.

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COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

Sun rises today, 7:16; sets, 4:34.
Mean temperature yesterday, 16.
Weather today, generally fair.
Sunshine yesterday, 76 per cent of possible.

NO. 14,171 63RD YEAR — COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1915 — PRICE FIVE CENTS

ROCKEFELLER TO PROBE SITUATION COLORADO MINES

Promises to Improve Conditions if Charges Are Borne Out by Fact

State Historical and Natural History Society

KNOWS LITTLE OF AFFAIRS

Severely Grilled by Chairman Walsh in the Industrial Relations Hearing

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., active head of the interest acquired or built up by his father, occupied the witness stand for five hours today at the inquiry being conducted here by the United States commission on industrial relations into the great philanthropic foundations and the cause of industrial unrest. He underwent a rigid cross-examination at the hands of Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the commission, as to the policies and actions of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company.

Mr. Rockefeller freely admitted that he had no knowledge concerning labor questions, but declared he was in favor of labor organizing and taking action, provided it kept within the law, "leaving every worker free to associate himself with such groups or to work independently, as he may choose."

"Father has invested $24,000,000 in the Colorado Fuel and Iron company," he testified. "The securities are now worth $19,000,000. Father would have been much better off had he put his money in a savings bank."

Would Remedy Conditions.

The witness furnished the commission with an insight into the methods by which he determined where his money should be invested. He said that if information concerning alleged bad conditions in the mining camps of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company was furnished him, he personally would do what he could to remedy them.

While he testified, more than a score of police and private detectives mingled in the great crowd in the room in the city hall, in which the hearing is being conducted. A body guard of detectives escorted Mr. Rockefeller to and from the city hall, and the corridors were cleared of all persons while the heir to the Rockefeller fortune was passing in and out.

Commissioner Walsh asked Mr. Rockefeller if, as a citizen, not as an expert or a business man, he believed that laborers should organize and act, so long as they obeyed the law.

"As a citizen, I cannot answer that question," said Mr. Rockefeller. "I have not studied it."

Works Seven Days a Week.

He considered it a hardship, he said, when a man had to work seven days a week at a blast furnace. The witness said he frequently worked seven days a week.

"I think every man is entitled to a day of rest," he said.

Mr. Rockefeller said he did not see the bulletins written by Mr. Lee before they were sent out. Neither did he know where the bulletins were prepared.

Mr. Rockefeller said he had observed a bulletin written by Mr. Lee in which it was said that only a few of the employes were dissatisfied with conditions.

"In September 23, 1913, did you have information that the men were about to strike?" Mr. Walsh asked.

"I recall no such information," he replied. "The information that I had was quite to the contrary."

Mr. Walsh started to read a list of employes of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company who had been injured and the settlements made with them. He had read only two names when Mr. Rockefeller interrupted him and said he favored compensation for workmen and understood the state of Colorado was about to enact a law providing for it. Mr. Walsh made no comment, but continued to read the list.

Corruption of Politics.

The highest settlement was $1,000. A man got that sum for the loss of an eye. Another man got $500 for the loss of an eye.

Mr. Rockefeller said he had heard there was corruption in Colorado politics and that the Colorado Fuel and Iron company was supposed to have furnished the money for the corruption, but he disclaimed knowledge of any such incident.

"Would you vote to discharge an officer who furnished money to buy liquor and corrupt voters?" asked Mr. Walsh.

"I would not look upon such a thing with favor," replied the witness. He had not read a speech by James B. Grant [illegible], attorney for the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, in which he was alleged to have said that the company controlled the government of Las Animas and other Colorado counties.

After being questioned at length on the operation of stores in Colorado mining camps, Mr. Rockefeller said he did not know whether the Colorado Supply company had made a profit of 20 per cent upon its capitalization of $1,000,000. Nor did he know of the "check off" system, whereby the employe had the amount of his bill extracted from his pay envelope. He did not know, he said, anything to a condition that a workman could not get credit of $1 worth of

(Continued on Page Six)

SEN. ROOT WARNS NATION AGAINST PERILS OF WAR

Says Passage of Ship Purchase Bill Means Controversy With Europe

CLASHES WITH DEMOCRATS

Senator Williams Says Bryan and Wilson Can Keep U. S. Out of War

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Grave fear that the pending government ship purchase bill, if carried into effect, would involve the United States in serious international controversies was expressed in the senate today by Senator Root of New York. Addressing himself largely to the legal aspects of the measure and what the administration plans to do under it, the senator also charged the Democrats with attempting to rush the bill through by "brute force and weight of votes," and solemnly warned his colleagues against the danger of reducing the senate to a mere "registering instead of a legislative body."

Senator Root's speech aroused the majority members, who for several days had remained silent while Republican speakers attacked the bill, and drew sharp replies from Senators Williams, Stone and Simmons.

The purpose of the administration, the New York senator asserted, was to buy interned German ships for the proposed government corporation. He attacked the opinion of Solicitor Johnson of the state department in this connection and was particularly caustic in commenting upon the attitude of Secretary McAdoo of the treasury, declaring he was "filled with apprehension by the idea of putting vast powers into the hands of a man who thinks there is no ground for difficulty."

Points Out Grave Dangers.

Mr. Root went deeply into international questions and pointed out that for the period of the war Great Britain, France and Russia had adopted as their rule a modified form of the rule agreed to in the "Declaration of London," that transfers of ships during the war only could be valid when the vendor of ships had proved that the transfer of such ships was not made to escape the danger of capture or other consequences of war.

"None of these great powers will permit citizens of an enemy to rob them of their trade by transfer of ships they are entitled to capture on the high seas, to a neutral flag," he insisted. "We cannot measure the number of our steps. One unneutral step will lead to further unneutral steps by others until we are in the thing.

"I am not arguing against buying a ship, but buying an international quarrel with every ship. If we are to maintain neutrality, we must hold close to it. If you precipitate this country into an international controversy when Europe may feel that we have taken sides we will rend ourselves. The only safe course is to keep out of such controversies."

Has Confidence in Leaders.

Senator Williams, in reply, declared that, in his opinion, Great Britain would be glad to see the entire German merchant marine transferred to American ownership, and that Germany would in time be glad to see England's ships in the same position. As to the probability of danger, the Mississippi senator said:

"As Washington and Jefferson, in the French Napoleonic war, kept the United States out of trouble, so will Wilson and Bryan maintain neutrality now. I have no idea that those who will control this proposed government ship corporation would be stupid or foolish enough to buy an interned ship of a belligerent without previously, by diplomacy, finding out if other belligerents objected to it."

At the outset of his speech, Senator Root had referred to the attitude of the Democrats on the shipping bill as "a conspiracy of silence," and deprecated the fact that such debate had not been permitted as would enable the country to form a correct judgment of the measure. He expressed regret that any shade of party politics had fallen on this bill, adding:

"I wish we could consider it now as Americans earnestly for the peace of our country. There is no crime so wicked as consideration of our foreign affairs with a view to party advantage. The man who is considering his political future and his party's advantage should keep out of international relations."

Williams Resents Trust.

This assertion drew a retort from Senator Williams, who declared he also was sorry that partisanship had been injected into the debate.

"But who injected it?" Senator Williams asked, pointing to the Republican side of the chamber. "The gentlemen over there did it, [illegible] did it. This matter scarcely had been broached before Republican senators organized almost solidly against it."

Senator Simmons asked Senator Gallinger, the minority leader, if 10 days' debate could not be agreed upon. The latter said he would object to that. Senator Simmons then offered 15 days, inquiring at the same time if it was the purpose on that side to continue debate until March 4.

"We hope to be able," Senator Gallinger replied, "to convince you of the propriety of taking up appropriation bills."

75-MILLIMETER FRENCH GUN, MOST DEADLY OF WEAPONS

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CARLSON CLASHES WITH ASSEMBLY

CIVIL SERVICE BOARD BALKS ON PAYROLL

Industrial Relations Committee Provided by Bill Introduced in Senate

DENVER, Jan. 25.—The introduction of the administration industrial relations commission bill, a disagreement between Gov. George A. Carlson and the members of the joint finance committee of the house and senate, and the notification by the civil service commission to the state officials that it would not sign the legislative pay roll because certain employes of the legislature had not been selected from the commission's eligibility list, were the outstanding features of today's activities in the Twentieth general assembly.

Senator Eaton early today introduced the industrial relations commission bill. It was announced that a special joint legislative committee will be created to take charge of the measure, which will be referred to the committee. The committee consists of nine members of the house and six from the senate.

Discusses Carlson's Veto.

When the two houses convened, the chairmen of the two finance committees asked leave for the committees to retire. The committees met in joint session and discussed Governor Carlson's veto of certain items aggregating $14,000 in the short appropriation bill Saturday. The committee later visited the governor and entered formal protest against his act. After a conference lasting two hours with the governor, it was agreed that the remainder of the bill should become effective, and that the executive would return to the assembly a memorandum of the items eliminated, or reduced, thus giving the assembly the privilege of voting on whether or not the governor's veto should be overruled. This action requires a two-thirds majority.

The civil service commission late today notified members of the legislature and state officials that its president and secretary would not sign the legislative pay roll because the stenographers employed by the legislature was not chosen from the eligible list of stenographers secured by the commission. Twenty minutes after the commission served this notice, Representatives Gill, Damewood, Howland, McGrath, McDevitt, Scott, Andrew, Taylor and Green introduced a bill in the house abolishing the civil service commission.

Will Retain Stenographers.

The finance committees of the house and senate also held a joint session at which it was unanimously decided to retain the stenographers employed by the assembly.

Discussing the situation, Governor Carlson declared that he believed in the principles of the civil service commission but indicated that at present the service required some amendments, illustrating that a member of the commission should not be allowed to hold any other position. "A man serving as public trustee and also as a member of the commission," he said, "could use his position on the commission to prevent the abolishing of the position of public trustee and could also use his position as public trustee to injure the cause of civil service."

A bill by Senator Peterson to change the name of the Colorado state asylum to the Colorado state hospital was referred back to the committee on state institutions by the senate at the request of Senator Peterson.

What Bill Provides.

In brief, the industrial relations commission bill provides that the commission shall supervise the safety plans under which employes work, that the employe shall be paid for injuries sustained, provides a schedule of damages which shall be effective on and after July 1 each year unless em-

(Continued on Page Two)

15 PERISH ON YACHT OFF DIAMOND SHOALS

Craft Unable to Weather Gale Breaks Up; Rescue Arrives Too Late

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The schooner yacht Idler, owned by J. P. Jefferson of Warren, Pa., sank off the inner Diamond shoals today, after being driven aground by the gale last night. Captain Harding and his crew of 14 men are believed to have perished, according to a wireless message received here tonight.

The vessel was sighted and reported to be breaking up today. Lifesavers were unable to reach her on account of the heavy wind and high seas. The United States revenue cutter Seminole reached the wreck tonight too late to help. All that showed was part of one mast rising from the water.

Mr. Jefferson and friends who were to have accompanied him on a cruise through the south Pacific are in Havana, where they have been awaiting the arrival of the yacht. The trip was to have lasted a year, and its purposes were semiscientific. The Idler formerly belonged to Henry T. Sloane of the New York Yacht club and was purchased by Mr. Jefferson especially for the cruise.

WOMAN SHOOTS CHICAGO ALDERMAN AT MEETING

Claims That She Is His Wife But Husband Refuses to Publicly Acknowledge Her

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—The deliberations of the city council were interrupted tonight when Alderman Frank McDermott was shot in the legs at the door of the council chamber by a woman who said her name was Miss Z. H. Zippman.

A policeman on duty in the chamber said Miss Zippman had been nervously watching the alderman from the gallery during the council meeting. Her actions attracted McDermott's attention and he left his seat and started for the office of First Deputy Superintendent of Police Schuettler. Miss Zippman intercepted him.

McDermott was taken to a hospital. His wound was not serious.

Miss Zippman declared that she had been married to Alderman McDermott in November, 1913, but that he had declined publicly to acknowledge the marriage. She was recorded on the police books as Mrs. McDermott. The alderman refused to affirm or deny the charge.

HALL APPOINTMENT IS AGAIN DELAYED: NO QUORUM

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Failure of the senate to get a quorum in executive session late today prevented confirmation of Henry Clay Hall of Colorado Springs as interstate commissioner, to succeed himself.

The nomination was debated by the senate today for more than an hour, Senator Bristow and others opposing confirmation.

GOVERNOR HAYS URGES PROHIBITION IN ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 25.—Governor Hays today sent a message to the state senate urging it to pass a statewide prohibition bill which should not be submitted to the people.

The senate by indefinite postponement killed a bill providing for a prohibition measure to be submitted to the people.

SUPREME COURT TO RECESS FEB. 1 TO FEB. 23

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The supreme court today announced it would take a recess, after announcing opinions, February 1 until February 23.

KANSAS COERCION LAW IS INVALID

EMLPOYE CAN BE FORCED TO QUIT UNION

U. S. Supreme Court Decision Affects Similar Statutes in Colorado

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Employers may require employes to renounce union affiliations as a condition of employment, the supreme court of the United States held today. Justices Hughes and Holmes presented a dissenting opinion, in which Justice Day joined. The decision was made in a suit over the so-called Kansas coercion statute, which it holds unconstitutional, and, according to Justice Day, laws on like lines in California, Colorado, Connecticut, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin and in Porto Rico are invalidated along with the Kansas law.

Under the Kansas statute it was unlawful for any individual or corporation to coerce or influence any person to enter into an agreement not to join or remain a member of a labor organization as a condition of securing or continuing employment. The case today arose from the conviction of T. B. Coppage, a division superintendent of the Frisco railway system, for threatening A. B. Hedge, a switchman, with dismissal if he did not withdraw from the Switchmens' Union of North America.

Substances of Decision.

The substance of the opinion of the majority of the court was in this paragraph:

"Just as labor organizations have the inherent and constitutional right to deny membership to any man who will not agree that during such membership he will not accept or retain employment in company with nonunion men; and just as a union man has the constitutional right to decline proffered employment unless the employer will agree not to employ any nonunion man; so, the employer has the constitutional right to insist that the employe shall refrain from affiliation with the union during the term of employment."

The contention of the dissenting justices is expressed, in the main, in this paragraph of their opinion:

"Could an employer not be forbidden from demanding agreements that an employe should not join the national guard? Could not the state strike down agreements not to join a certain political party? Why not labor unions, whatever members of this court may think of these unions?"

"Wherein is the right of the employer to insert this stipulation in the agreement any more sacred," inquired Justice Day in his dissenting opinion, "than his right to agree with other employers in the same trade to keep up prices?"

"He may think it quite as essential to his financial independence," and so in truth it may be, "if he alone is to be considered. But it is too late to deny that the legislative power reaches such a case. It would be difficult to select any subject more intimately related to good order and the security of the community than that under consideration, whether one takes the view that labor organizations are advantageous or the reverse.

"It is as much within the legislative power as restraint of trade.

"The law should be as zealous to protect the constitutional liberty of the employe as it is to guard that of the employer," continued Justice Day, touching another point. "The principal object of this statute is to protect the liberty of the citizen to make such lawful affiliation as he may desire affiliations of his choice. It may not be necessary for the protection of the liberty of one citizen that the same right in another citizen should be abridged or destroyed."

AUSTRIANS CHECK RUSSIAN ADVANCE INTO HUNGARY BY SWIFT MILITARY MOVEMENT

Czar's Army Menacing Kaiser's Northeastern Frontier With Two Great Forces

Little Change Shown in Western Theater, But Important Developments Are Expected Soon; Germany Seizes All Wheat Stores in Empire to Tide Over Until Next Harvest

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The sudden stiffening of the Austrian front at the eleventh hour, to check the Russian invasion of Hungary as a natural sequence of the occupation of Bukowina, seems for the present to be the event of chief military importance. The Russians seem to recognize this and all recent dispatches from Petrograd have emphasized the Austro-German offensive in the southeastern theater.

Second in importance, perhaps, are the two Russian movements near the East and West Prussian frontiers, movements of which the German statement received by wireless today takes recognizance, although insisting that no new advances into German territory are now feared.

Berlin notes a movement of Russians in considerable force to the north of Warsaw and the German military critics are in a quandary as to whether or not this means a maneuver in a new campaign in that district where previously all Russian attempts at an advance have been repulsed.

In the western theater, there has been so little change that the British newspapers print the official communications with scant comment, preferring to feature Sunday's naval action. The facts concerning this engagement are not given in detail and the admiralty up to tonight had added nothing to the original announcement.

Great Battles Pending.

With great battles soon to be fought out at her front door, Roumania has not yet decided to join in the conflict, but it is patent that the situation in the Balkans is simmering and it is believed action will come suddenly. The Italian, Greek and Bulgarian ministers were among the callers at the foreign office today.

The Swedish press is showing renewed irritation against the British contraband policy and some of the Stockholm papers suggest reprisals by forbidding the transportation of goods destined for Great Britain over Swedish railways. One paper says the country should strengthen her defenses by means of which she would be able to command respect for her neutrality.

Nothing definite has been learned with regard to Germany's claim that the British lost a cruiser in the sea fight Sunday.

Russia is said to have reinforced the Serb army with Cossacks and also to have sent considerable quantities of war supplies into the kingdom.

Germany Seizes All Wheat.

Germany has seized all stocks of wheat in order to insure a supply of bread until the next harvest. Stocks of wheat will be distributed according to the necessities of the various communities.

The British armored merchant steamer Viknor has been sunk with all hands off the Irish coast. The vessel either foundered or struck a mine.

A Vienna newspaper declares the new Austro-Hungarian foreign minister has stated he will refuse territorial concessions to Italy and Roumania, even if such a refusal should be the cause of their entering the war on the side of the allies.

Berlin credits to Vienna newspaper dispatches the statement that reported Austro-Hungarian successes in Bukowina have served to lessen Russia's prestige in Roumania.

It is stated in London that, owing to reports that Germany is seizing all foodstuffs for military use, the American steamer Wilhelmina, bound from New York for Germany with food, is likely to be stopped by the allies unless a positive guarantee is given that her cargo will not reach the German army.

Amsterdam reports that the 50-year-old untrained men of the landsturm in the province of Brandenburg, in which Berlin is located, have been cited to appear for medical examination.

Russian Statement.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 25.—The following official communication was issued today from general headquarters:

"On January 24 in the region between the Vistula and the Mlawa railway there was no important modification to report, but there have been engagements between small numbers of [illegible].

"On the left bank of the Vistula [illegible].

"[illegible] Germans [illegible] in capturing [illegible] advanced trenches [illegible] the Germans attempted an offensive and were successful [illegible] another of their own trenches which they had previously abandoned, but as a result of our efforts, they were obliged to evacuate the trench which was seized.

"On January 24 [illegible] seriously the movements of their troops along the front. At one point we captured, by means of our heavy artillery fire, a trench of the enemy, together with machine guns.

"In the region of the village of Kourjeschine, about five miles north of Rawa, our artillery destroyed an armored automobile which was advancing to bombard our positions.

"In Galicia, we note a certain animation and activity among the Austrians among all the Carpathian passes, beginning with that of Dukla."

German Statement.

BERLIN (Via Rome), Jan. 25.—Meager unofficial details available here concerning the naval engagement in the North sea Sunday indicate that torpedoes may have been responsible for the sinking of the German armored cruiser Bluecher and a British cruiser. The detailed official report of the fight has not been issued.

It is conjectured here that the torpedoes, which are believed to have sent the warships to the bottom, were delivered by torpedo boat destroyers between the lines of cruisers, it being argued that the range of from 8½ to 12½ miles over which the fight took place would have been too great for torpedo shooting by the cruisers.

One German cruiser was hit by a shell, but was able to remain on the firing line. Submarines apparently did not participate in the battle. It is understood the weather during the engagement was clear.

Rear Admiral Hipper commanded the German squadron and Captain Erdmann the Bluecher.

ANNEXATION BOARDS FILE REPORT TODAY

Colorado City's Indebtedness to Be Shouldered by Colorado Springs

The annexation commission, at a meeting yesterday, agreed upon the remaining minor matters relative to the annexation of Colorado City to Colorado Springs and signed the report. A copy of the report will be filed with the clerks of both Colorado Springs and Colorado City today. The report is signed by Dr. P. O. Hanford, J. G. Dern and T. C. Turner, representing Colorado Springs, and F. A. Sheetz, Martin Drake and M. L. Phelps, representing Colorado City.

With the report the commission will present two proposed ordinances, one entitled an "Ordinance Approving the Terms and Conditions of the Report of the Commissioners Concerning the Annexation of Colorado City to Colorado Springs," and the other an ordinance concerning the annexation of Colorado City to Colorado Springs. The first the commission will ask the council of each city to pass as an emergency ordinance, in order that there may be [illegible] and [illegible] the matter of annexation to the people of the [illegible].

The [illegible] of the [illegible] are [illegible] the same as [illegible] some [illegible] ago by members of the commission. The main [illegible] is that Colorado Springs shall assume the assets and liabilities of Colorado City.

The complete report of the commissioners as agreed upon yesterday is as follows:

The Report

To the City Councils of Colorado Springs and Colorado City:

Your commissioners heretofore appointed to consider and recommend the

Continued on Page Three

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IF clothes make the man, trousers are half the man.

Baggy, high water mark trousers put a man half to the bad.

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SAGE TEA KEEPS YOUR HAIR DARK

When Mixed With Sulphur It Brings Back Its Lustre and Abundance

Gray hair, however handsome, denotes advancing age. We all know the advantages of a youthful appearance. Your hair is your charm. It makes or mars the face. When it fades, turns gray and looks dry, wispy and scraggly, just a few applications of Sage Tea and Sulphur enhances its appearance a hundred-fold.

Don't stay gray! Look young! Either prepare the tonic at home or get from any drug store a 50 cent bottle of "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy." Thousands of folks recommend this ready-to-use preparation, because it darkens the hair beautifully and removes dandruff, stops scalp itching and falling hair, besides, no one can possibly tell, as it darkens so naturally and evenly. You moisten a sponge or soft brush with it, drawing this through the hair, taking one small strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears, after another application or two, its natural color is restored and it becomes thick, glossy and lustrous, and you appear years younger. Adv

BRITISH SHIP VIKNOR LOST IN IRISH SEA

LONDON, Jan. 25—It was officially announced at the admiralty today that the British armored merchant vessel Viknor had been lost off Ireland with all hands. The vessel, it was stated, either struck a mine or foundered.

The admiralty in its statement says "She has been missing for some days and must now be accepted as lost with all her officers and men. The cause of her loss is uncertain, but as some bodies and wreckage have been washed ashore on the north coast of Ireland, it is presumed that during the recent bad weather she either foundered or being carried out of her course, struck a mine in seas where the Germans are known to have laid them."

The Viknor was formerly the Viking and was commandeered by the admiralty on December 12. She was in charge of Commander Ernest O. Ballantyne. The number of her crew cannot be ascertained.

SUPREME COURT REFUSES REVIEW OF LAND CASE

WASHINGTON, Jan. . The supreme court today declined to grant a review of the convictions of Charles M McMahon, John R Markley, William H Armstrong Jr, Isaiah B Miller and Albert G Stewart in the federal district court at Philadelphia for conspiracy to use the mails to defraud in promoting a $[illegible] Mexican land development project. Stewart was formerly attorney general of the United States for Porto Rico.

ADMIRAL URGES DEFENSE COUNCIL

POINTS OUT DEFECTS OF AMERICAN NAVY

First Consideration Should Be Preparedness of Fleet for War, He Says

NEW YORK, Jan 25.—Naval efficiency during peace and war was discussed at the annual banquet of the Efficiency society here tonight. Speeches were made by Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, president of the naval war college at Newport, R. I.; Rear Admiral W. F. Fullam, superintendent of the United States Naval academy at Annapolis, and R. H. M. Robinson, managing director of a torpedo boat manufacturing company in Bridgeport, Conn.

Admiral Knight urged the creation of a council of national defense and the establishment of a division of strategy and operations in the navy department. He said:

"There can be no question that the existing organization of the navy department is inadequate and would break down under the strain of war," the rear admiral said. "A navy has one excuse for existing, and only one—that it should always be ready to strike on the minute, and with every element of power concentrated behind its blow, for the defense of the country.

"It is a singular fact that the organization of the navy department takes no account of this relation of the navy to war. War is one thing for which no arrangement is made. There are seven bureaus in the department each with clearly defined duties; but in all the elaborate legislation creating these bureaus and defining their duties, there is not a word about the duty of keeping the navy in readiness for war, on preparing plans for war, or conducting war after it begins. There would be a certain element of comedy in this if there were not so many elements of possible tragedy.

Great Naval Defect.

"This is the last and great defect in the efficiency of the navy. It could be remedied by the creation of a division of strategy and operations, preferably not coequal with the present bureaus, but superior to them, and standing between them and the secretary. It would correspond more or less closely with the general staff of the army and the first sea lord of the British admiralty.

"The creation of this office would provide a policy for the navy, insuring unity of effort and shaping plans toward the proper end of all our efforts—preparedness for war.

"We need a policy broader than our naval policy, and including it. This must be a national policy, dealing with both the army and the navy and bringing the broadest statesmanship, as well as the highest knowledge, to bear upon the question of national defense. Its enunciation must come from the highest authority in the land, executive and legislative.

"This points to a council of national defense, for the creation of which a bill is already before congress. In such a council, with the president of the United States at its head, we should have the last word in the coordination of national resources for national defense.

Lack Many Things.

"There is much about the navy that is splendidly efficient. But, as a whole, it is far less efficient than it ought to be. We are lacking in that harmonious composition of the fleet which is needed to give every element of it the support it needs from other elements. We are lacking in absolutely essential facilities for the care and preservation of our ships and in an efficient organization of the personnel.

"I ask you to picture the effect of a condition where a young officer graduating from the naval academy, full of spirit and enthusiasm, finds himself confronted with the prospect of promotion to the grade of lieutenant at the age of 72 years."

The policy of "economy first," Rear Admiral Knight said, had been applied to naval expenditures. The program advocated by the general board if it had been followed, he said, would have provided 47 battleships built and building in 1914, but it has not been followed and the country has 37 battleships. He laid emphasis upon the necessity for auxiliaries, such as fuel ships and scouts.

"A fleet without fuel ships is crippled, and one without scouts is blind," he declared. "To send a fleet thus blind and crippled into hostile waters would be to invite destruction."

Should Heed Warnings.

Admiral Fullam said that in this country statesmen have not done enough to prepare the nation for a state of war.

"Washington never did it," he said. "Warmanship as well as seamanship is an element of statesmanship. Adams and Cleveland have warned us to be prepared for war. We can find defense for their warnings in the fact that for 131 years there have been continual wars.

"In this country the only people who feel they ought to discuss the navy are those who are not in the navy. If you want to be a naval expert don't go into the navy. Become a congressman, a lawyer or a newspaper man. It seems that the citizens are made up of natural-born admirals and generals.

"With a proper navy the Civil war would not have lasted six months and England would never have gone to war with us in 1812."

VICK WAS FRIEND OF THE PRESIDENT

Banker Mitchell of the Banco Nacional Is on Stand Most of Day

NEW YORK, Jan. 25—A letter from President Wilson commending the administration of Walter W. Vick as receiver-general of customs at Santo Domingo was placed in evidence today at the inquiry before Senator-elect Phelan of California into the fitness of James M. Sullivan, American minister to the Dominican republic. It was Vick who, after resigning his post, instigated the charges of unfitness against Sullivan which led to the present investigation.

The letter addressed to Vick from the White house on June 22, 1914, expressed the president's regret that Vick felt obliged to resign and "my sincere admiration for the way in which you have administered a difficult task." The communication was introduced over Vick's protest that it was a private communication, after Frank J. R. Mitchell, president of the Banco Nacional of Santo Domingo, had testified that a misleading translation of the letter had appeared in Santo Domingo newspapers, intended to indicate an intimate friendship between Vick and the president which was not warranted by the text.

This translation, Mitchell charged, was a part of a campaign to prejudice Dominicans against the Banco Nacional, which was at odds at Vick because of his charges that the institution had sought to make use of American officials, including Sullivan, to exploit the island.

Translation Correct.

Vick said he had nothing to do with the translation, and it was brought out, according to witnesses familiar with Spanish, that the translation was correct.

Mitchell occupied the stand the greater part of the session and entered denial to all the charges against the Banco Nacional brought to his attention by counsel for the commissioner.

In an effort to discredit the testimony of M. E. Davis that he had been told by W. C. Beer, attorney for the Banco Nacional, that Secretary Bryan, former Governor Glynn of New York and Congressman James A. Hammill of New Jersey were to share in the profit of exploiting Santo Domingo, was made at today's hearing by two voluntary witnesses. They were Joseph P. Mulholland and P. D. Ryan, contractors.

Mulholland said Davis, after his return from Santo Domingo, without contracts he expected to get through Beers' influence, had said to him: "If it ever leads up to an investigation, I'll get square with everybody from Bryan down."

The witness swore Davis had told him he had gone down to Santo Domingo with the expectation of selling second-hand machinery to the government as new machinery, and that he (Davis) "and this clique paid $5,000 to Beer to put it through." Davis, he said, had admitted that he was indignant because he had got nothing in return for the $1,000 which he had paid to Beer as his share of the $5,000. Ryan corroborated Mulholland and added that he had heard Davis say he "had a frameup that will fix those fellows."

That C. A. Butlin, former head of the wireless service of the Dominican government, who alleges that his removal was inspired by Sullivan and the Banco Nacional interests was in fact removed because he had violated Dominican neutrality by sending a wireless message to a British warship, was asserted by John C. White, United States consul general at Santo Domingo. Butlin, an Englishman, took the stand and explained that the message was sent without his knowledge.

Consul White warmly defended Minister Sullivan.

U. S. NEEDS ANOTHER CANAL ROUTE, SAYS SECRETARY BRYAN

Urges Treaty With the Central American Countries to Procure Rights

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Suggesting that it was not unlikely that the United States some day would build another interoceanic waterway to supplement the Panama canal, Secretary Bryan explained tonight that he regarded it as a wise precaution for the American government to negotiate treaties with Nicaragua and Costa Rica giving this country an option on a canal route across that section of Central America. He also spoke of the importance of a naval base in the bay of Fonseca, and announced that the state department was prepared to treat for this with Honduras, Salvador and Nicaragua.

"Any great enterprise like the Panama canal," said Mr. Bryan, "involves uncertainties. For a long time the route across Nicaragua was regarded as the favored route. As a matter of business, it is wise to provide against contingencies. Anybody who is interested in so large an enterprise as our canal at Panama can afford to pay a small amount for this additional route."

Purpose of Treaty.

The secretary explained at length the purpose of the pending treaty with Nicaragua, which, in its original form, awakened a protest from Costa Rica as well as Honduras and Salvador. He expressed the opinion that these protests had arisen from a misunderstanding of the purposes of the United States, and thought the situation had now been clarified by the announced purpose of the American government to treat liberally with Honduras and Salvador and Costa Rica in the bay of Fonseca and Costa Rica separately for her portion of the river San Juan, which forms a part of one of the suggested routes.

As a result of these treaties, the United States, by the payment of $3,000,000 to Nicaragua and about that amount of Costa Rica, would obtain an option on any canal route across these two countries.

Mr. Bryan explained that when Costa Rica protested that her rights were not recognized in the Nicaragua treaty, the American government pointed out that "whenever the canal was dug and there was any threatened interference with Costa Rica's rights, we would take up the matter with them, but we told them we would purchase an option at any time."

Would Purchase Option.

"What Costa Rica complained of," he added, "was that digging this canal would affect them. If you examine the treaty with Nicaragua you will find reference is made to the use of Costa Rican land in making the canal, and I told them that whenever we had to do anything that affected their land we would, of course, purchase the option at once. It may have been that Costa Rica misunderstood the proposition and thought it included the 'Platt amendment,' but we had no thought of that."

As to the naval base in the bay of Fonseca, the purchase of which is provided for in the pending treaty with Nicaragua, Secretary Bryan said that while the bay touched the shores of Honduras and Salvador as well as Nicaragua, there was no joint ownership of the portion sold by Nicaragua.

"We have considered all the claims that Salvador has presented," he added, "and while we do no concede her right to object to what Nicaragua does, we are willing to treat her the same as Nicaragua to buy a naval base from each one of them so we would have the whole bay to choose from."

CARLSON CLASHES WITH ASSEMBLY

(Continued From Page One.)

ployer and employes previously shall agree on a compensation schedule.

The act provides for the appointment by the governor of three commissioners not more than two of whom are to belong to one political party. The commissioners are to draw salaries of $4,000 annually. In addition to the general duty of supervising conditions of employment in the state the commission is to work to prevent strikes by voluntary arbitration or other means. It also is to conduct free employment agencies.

Orders of the commission are to be binding until revoked by the commission itself or by a court and no appeal to a court is permitted until the complainant shall have taken his case before the commission for public hearing.

The act also provides for a system of employes compensation for injuries to be administered by the industrial commission. In a part of the act abolishes contributory negligence and the negligence of fellow servants as grounds for defense in personal injury suits.

The bill prescribes methods by which appeal may be taken to the courts from rulings of the commission in personal injury cases.

Another reapportionment bill dividing the state into [illegible] districts was introduced in the house today by Mr. Gilcrest of Weld county. Two days ago a bill having the same object was introduced by Senator Peterson of Pueblo county. The latter bill put Teller county and other [illegible] cratic counties into Congressman Taylor's district instead of in the Pueblo district as is now the [illegible]. It is expected that these bills will be fought vigorously by the [illegible], if they are reported out of the committee. In the house a bill was introduced providing for an [illegible] exhibit [illegible] [illegible] at the [illegible]. The house [illegible]

OCEAN FREIGHT RATES CONTINUE TO SOAR

Increase, in Some Instances, as Much as 900 to 1,150 Per Cent

WASHINGTON, Jan 25.—Evidence of extraordinary advances in transatlantic freight rates since the outbreak of the European war amounting in some instances to 900 and even 1,150 per cent, was presented to the senate today in a joint report from Secretaries McAdoo and Redfield.

"While this report is being written," the statement says, "information is received that rates are higher than those given in some of the tables presented and that even at these extraordinary figures, it is difficult to obtain cargo space for earlier sailings than March and April."

The report contains numerous tables of rates on various commodities from American to European ports and summarizes the principal advances since August 1 last as follows:

New York to Rotterdam on grain, 900 per cent, on flour, 500 per cent, on cotton, 700 per cent.

New York to Liverpool on the same commodities from 300 to 500 per cent. Galveston to Liverpool, on grain, 174 per cent, on cotton, 361 per cent, to Bremen on cotton, 1,061 to 1,150 per cent.

What Increase Means.

The report declares that in one year, if American exports maintain the December, 1914 level, the increased rates will make a charge of $216,224,400 on American shippers and that if the imports be included on the same basis of calculation the amount will reach the sum of $311,864,400 or 141.6 per cent over the usual cost. If normal rates are taken in conjunction with the abnormal on the December basis the freight charge on both exports and imports in a year would make the grand total of $532,110,000.

The report contains several score of letters from business men over the country declaring their inability to get bottoms for their freight and charging discrimination by such carriers as are in business against freight that pays a low rate and the breaking of contracts by at least one of the big Transatlantic steamship companies. "It will be observed," says the report, "that the greatest increases in rates and the heaviest tax has been made upon the products in which the American farmer is most concerned, namely, grain and cotton.

"The government has no power to control or regulate ocean freight rates. The steamship owners can increase rates without notice and upon the instant and our business men are helpless. They are seriously checking our foreign trade and in some cases such as lumber and coal are stopping it altogether."

The report concludes with an argument in favor of the ship purchase bill in which the senate is reminded that such unusual freight charges if continued, may result in creating a big balance of trade against this nation.

Uncle Sam and John Bull Remain at Peace Despite Germans--Temps

PARIS, Jan 25.—The Temps in its leading editorial discussing the Dacia incident says:

"The Germans have thought to put Anglo-American relations to a new test. They have attached to their protests regarding marine contraband the Dacia affair with the double purpose of furnishing additional support to those in the United States who are leading the campaign against England in the name of American commerce and saving their merchant vessels which have taken refuge in transatlantic ports.

"They seek at the same time by this desperate effort to guard against the effects of the blockade which is stopping the provisioning of Germany.

"Senator Lodge's view will meet with the approbation of a great majority on the other side who favor the triumph of justice. Special interests always have been powerless to stifle right in that way. One can believe futile all the mischievous efforts to stir up John Bull and Uncle Sam by family quarrels."

COMMANDER OF GERMAN FLEET REPORTED RESCUED

LONDON, Jan. 26.—(Tuesday)—The Daily Mail says it understands that Captain Erdmann, who was in charge of the German armored cruiser Bluecher when she was sunk by the British warships in the North sea Sunday, was among the survivors landed at Leith.

ANNEXATION BOARDS FILE REPORT TODAY

(Continued From Page One.)

terms and conditions on which Colorado City should be annexed to the city of Colorado Springs beg leave to submit the following report dated this 22nd day of January, A. D. 1915.

We recommend that the city of Colorado City, El Paso county, Colorado, be annexed to and become a part of the city of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, on the following terms and conditions, to-wit:

Section 1. That the piece of territory comprising the city of Colorado City, in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, be hereby annexed to and become a part of the city of Colorado Springs, in said county and state.

Section 2. That all property of every kind and all rights, claims, moneys, dues, taxes, assessments, franchises, and all interests of every kind and nature now owned, enjoyed or claimed, or to be hereafter owned, enjoyed or claimed by Colorado City [illegible] Colorado Springs.

Section 3. [illegible] and every [illegible] and [illegible] now accrued or hereafter accruing against said Colorado City is hereby assumed by Colorado Springs and shall be paid by a tax or taxes levied upon all property within the boundaries of Colorado Springs as it exists after such annexation or from revenue otherwise had or derived and that the bonded indebtedness of Colorado Springs shall be paid by similar tax or taxes or from revenue so otherwise had or derived.

Section 4. That part of Colorado Springs after such annexation now comprising Colorado City shall be furnished equal police, health, sanitation, fire protection and water supply as like territory within the present boundaries of Colorado Springs. The streets, alleys, crossings, parks, sewers and all other city property used and maintained by Colorado Springs after such annexation shall be, while so used and maintained, kept in as good condition as like property within the present boundaries of Colorado Springs.

Section 5. That Colorado Springs after such annexation shall maintain the free public library now located in the territory of Colorado City in its present location or in a suitable location within what is now the territory of Colorado City.

Section 6. That Colorado Springs after such annexation shall maintain the present cemetery, now the property of Colorado City.

Section 7. That Colorado Springs after such annexation shall furnish and maintain at all times an adequate water supply to the territory now comprising Colorado City as it supplies to the territory now comprising Colorado Springs.

Section 8. That all licenses issued by Colorado City and in full force and effect at the time of the taking effect of this ordinance shall be considered as issued by Colorado Springs after such annexation and shall continue in force until the expiration thereof or until same are revoked or suspended in the same manner as such license issued by the city of Colorado Springs are revoked or suspended.

Section 9. That upon the taking effect of this annexation the terms and salaries of all officers and employes of Colorado City shall terminate and cease. Residents in Colorado City before such annexation shall be deemed residents in Colorado Springs for the purpose of qualifying any person seeking election or appointment to any office or position in Colorado Springs after such annexation.

We further attach hereto but not a part of this report an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance Approving the Terms and Conditions of the Report of the Commissioners Concerning the Annexation of Colorado City to Colorado Springs," which we recommend be first passed and published as other ordinances by the city council of each city. We further recommend that this first ordinance be passed as an emergency ordinance so that it will take effect at once giving plenty of time for the submission of the second ordinance. Also "An Ordinance Concerning the Annexation of Colorado City to Colorado Springs," which we recommend be passed by the city council of each city submitting the question of annexation to vote of the electors as provided in the statute containing the terms and conditions proposed in our report.

Respectfully submitted,
C. A. SHELTZ,
MARTIN DRAKE,
M. L. PHELPS,
Commissioners for Colorado City.
DR. P. O. HANFORD,
J. G. DEAN,
T. C. TURNER,
Commissioners for Colorado Springs.

Kaufman's

EVERYTHING FOR EVERYBODY

January Sale of Domestics and Sheeting

THE domestic fabrics and sheeting here advertised, bought at the lowest prices reached in the cotton market this year, offer greater inducements than have been given in the past 5 years. All are standard goods, with our guarantee of quality and count. Already the cotton market is strengthening, which will make higher prices, so do not delay in purchasing. The prices quoted are for today and tomorrow, and no telephone orders will be accepted.

36-INCH UNBLEACHED MUSLIN

7c Coronet, yard	4½c
7½c Flag, yard	5c
7½c Sheridan L. L., yard	5c
9c Pepperell R, yard	6½c
10c Lockwood B, yard	8c
11c Continental C, yard	9c
12c Indianhead, yard	9c

UTICA AND PEPPERELL SHEETING

33c Utica 72-inch Sheeting, yard	27c
35c Utica 81-inch Sheeting, yard	30c
37c Utica 90-inch Sheeting, yard	33c
26c Pepperell 63-inch Sheeting, yard	18c
28c Pepperell 72-inch Sheeting, yard	20c

36 Inch Bleached Muslin

10c Fruit of the Loom, yard	8 1-3c
10c Lonsdale, yard	8 1-3c
10c Hope, yard	8 1-3c
10c Daisy, yard	7½c

BLEACHED PILLOW TUBING

21c Continental tubing, yard	17c
22c Continental tubing, yard	18c

BLEACHED PILLOW CASING

15c Pepperell 42-inch casing	12c
16c Pepperell 45-inch casing	13c

36-INCH BLEACHED CAMBRIC

15c Lonsdale	11c
15c Berkley No. 60	11c

10 bales "Soft" cotton batts, containing one continuous length for comfort or pad. Full 8 ounce; no shoddy; 12½c value; 12 rolls for $1, each....8 1-3c

30c Sheeting 18c yard

To introduce our 9-4 full 81-inch Kaufman Special bleached sheeting (same count as Pepperell), worth 30c yard, at

18c

Two Day Sale of Gloves

Choice of our entire ladies' glove stock at reduced prices. Perrin's and Dent's high-grade imported gloves, every pair fitted and guaranteed.

$1 Gloves, 79c
Perrin's 1-clasp short pique kid gloves, in black, white and tan; broken sizes

1.25 Gloves, 95c
Perrin's 1-clasp short pique kid gloves in black, white and tan; all sizes.

1.25 Gloves, 95c
Perrin's 2-clasp short white Charlotte overseam kid gloves with self and contrasting stitching, all sizes.

2.25 Gloves, 1.85
Dent's 16-button white kid gloves, 3 clasps at opening, all sizes.

White Gloves, 95c
3 dozen 1-clasp short white cape gloves, sizes 6¾ and 6½ only

3.25 Gloves, 2.95
Perrin's 12-button La Mure kid gloves, in tan, mode, red, black and white, all sizes.

2.50 Gloves, 1.95
Perrin's 2-clasp short extra quality Savoy and Monoca pique kid gloves, in black, white and tan with contrasting stitching, all sizes

2.25 Gloves, 1.85
Dent's 16-button white kid gloves, with 3 clasps at opening.

3.50 Gloves, 2.95
Perrin's 16-button La Mure kid gloves, in sky, pink, tan, mode, cream and champagne, 3 clasps at opening, all sizes

1.50 Gloves, 1.25
Perrin's 2-clasp short Charmette pique kid gloves in black, white, tan, navy and gray; all sizes

1.75 Gloves, 1.50
Perrin's 2-clasp short Irene and La Rive overseam kid gloves, in black, white, tan, navy and brown with contrasting stitching, all sizes

Blanket Sale

$1 cotton blankets, size 60x76, full size and weight	85c
1.25 cotton blankets, size 64x80, full size and weight	1.10
1.50 cotton blankets, size 66x80, full size and weight	1.25
$2 cotton blankets, size 70x80, full size and weight	1.55
$2 wool finish blankets, size 68x80, full size and weight	1.50
2.50 wool finish blankets, size 66x90, full size and weight	1.95
$3 wool finish blankets, size 70x80, full size and weight	[illegible]

Last Week!

We Must Vacate January 30th

Last Cut in Prices. Buy Now!

Still Hundreds of Bargains!

The Emporium

AMERICANS URGED NOT TO GO TO MANZANILLO

WASHINGTON, Jan 25.—A plea that Americans be advised against coming to Manzanillo came today from the consul at that place. The consul reported that business and economic conditions in that section were such and labor so scarce that it was not advisable for any one to come there with the expectation of finding work.

NEW JERSEY TO PROBE ROOSEVELT INCIDENT

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 25.—An investigation into the Roosevelt strike disturbances by a committee of the New Jersey house of representatives was ordered tonight by a resolution which was adopted.

The speaker will appoint a committee of five members to conduct the investigation.

21 BELOW AT SIOUX FALLS

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Jan. 25.—This part of the country experienced the coldest spell of the winter today when the thermometer registered 21 degrees below zero this morning. Ten above was the highest temperature recorded during the day. The snow fall is not heavy.

DAVENPORT, IA., HAS A $250,000 FIRE LOSS

DAVENPORT, Ia., Jan. 25.—Fire destroyed the plant of the [illegible] Biscuit and Cracker company here [illegible] [illegible]. Insurance was [illegible].

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE," that is Laxative Bromo Quinine

Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

E. W. Grove 25c.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

NewspaperARCHIVE®

$16.50

The price we have placed on all Winter Suits and Overcoats, selling regularly for $25 and $27.50,

$19.50

For Suits and Overcoats selling regularly for $30 and $32.50.

—THIS WEEK—

the last to buy Shirts at clearance prices.

$5.00 Shirts $3.50
$3.50 Shirts $2.25
$2.50 Shirts $1.45
$2.00 Shirts $1.25
$1.50 Shirts $1.15
$1.00 Shirts ...... 85¢

Gorton's

Long Wear Linens

We "take care of" your clothes. We wash them clean, which saves them. We iron them carefully, which lengthens their life. We protect their good qualities all the way through.

The Pearl Laundry

The Laundry That Uses Ivory Soap

329-331 N. TEJON ST.

PHONES M. 1085-1086

"Lino Lenses" are properly fitted eyeglasses that correct your defects of vision and stay comfortably on the nose; they have a pleasing appearance.

GEO. LOME LINO, Optometrist
S. Tejon. Over Woolworth's 10c Store

Sectional Bookcases

OUT WEST PRINTING & STATIONERY CO.

RYAN CONFIRMS REPORT OF DOMINICAN SHORTAGE

WASHINTON, Jan. 25.—Reports that about $8,000 of the Dominican republic's public works funds had been misappropriated were confirmed today by Secretary Bryan. This statement was issued by the state department:

"When Nolasca, the auditor in charge of the public works fund, was removed recently, a defalcation of some $8,000 was discovered. The irregularities date back at least two years. A further defalcation of $1,000 is reported under the Mann administration. Nolasca is a citizen of Santo Domingo, and his appointment was made by the Santo Domingo government. Full information has been asked for, and, insofar as the prosecution depends upon the action of this government, instructions will be given when the facts are fully known."

FIVE CENTS PROVES IT.

A Generous Offer. Cut out this ad., enclose with 5 cents to Foley & Co., Chicago, Ill., writing your name and address plainly, and receive a free trial package containing Foley's Honey and Tar Compound, for coughs, colds and croup; Foley Kidney Pills, for kidney and bladder complaints, backache, pains in joints, rheumatism, and Foley Cathartic Tablets, a wholesome and thoroughly cleansing cathartic—try all three for 5 cents, the cost of mailing. Sold by Robinson Drug Co. Adv.

GERMANY PUTS BAN ON WIRELESS IN HER WATERS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The German imperial marine authorities have forbidden the use of wireless apparatus in German waters by merchant ships except in case of distress.

To Quickly Remove Ugly, Hairy Growths

(Beauty Notes)

Beauty-destroying hairs are soon banished from the skin with the aid of a delatone paste, made by mixing some water with a little plain powdered delatone. This is spread upon the hairy surface for 2 or 3 minutes, then rubbed off and the skin washed to remove the remaining delatone. This simple treatment banishes every trace of hair and leaves the skin without a blemish. Caution: should be used to be certain that [illegible]

GERMANY ANNULS CONSULAR PAPERS OF U. S. AGENTS

Claims Right of Governing Belgium by Virtue of Occupation

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Secretary Bryan made public tonight the text of the note from Germany annulling the exequaturs, or certificates of authority, of neutral consuls in Belgium and issued a paraphrase of the American government's reply.

While the German note considers the exequaturs of neutral consuls to have "expired," the American government takes the view that they merely have been "suspended." In this way the Washington government avoided committing itself to the question of whether or not the sovereignty of Belgium had expired with the German military occupation. At the same time the United States indicates a willingness to make arrangements for the continuance of consuls personally not objectionable to the German authorities.

American Consul General Diederich at Antwerp already has been recognized by the German government, and the American note makes inquiry whether the consuls at Liege and Brussels, the only two other places where neutral consuls now are permitted by the German military authorities to do business, are personally satisfactory to the local authorities.

Germany's reason for desiring all consuls excluded from zones of military operations was not given in the note, but officials thought it not unlikely that it was a military precaution aimed to prevent the dissemination of military knowledge. Some neutral countries have employed as consuls, as well as subordinate officers, citizens of Belgium, a practice not uncommon in many countries because of the strictly commercial character of consular work.

In the past, it was pointed out by high officials of the Washington government, the United States has often sent consular agents abroad without accrediting them to any government. While American consular officers by special instruction have frequently acquired a diplomatic character, as in Mexico, they have as a rule been purely commercial agents who did not, except by treaty stipulation, enjoy the diplomatic immunities from local civil or criminal jurisdiction.

The announcement from the state department follows:

"The department received by mail the following communication dated November 30, 1914, from the German foreign office:

German Communication.

"'Now that the German army has occupied various portions of enemy countries, the German government considers the exequatura of the consuls, formerly permitted to act in such districts, to have expired.

"'The imperial government would, however, be disposed to consider favorably any wishes of allied and neutral countries respecting the establishment of consular offices in the districts in question excepting, of course, those districts where military operations are still in course.

"'In Belgium, consular activities in the provinces of East and West Flanders would accordingly not be permitted at present. With regard to the other parts of Belgium, consular officers would be permitted to act for the present in Brussels, Antwerp and Liege, but not at other points.

"'The imperial government would not consider the issuance of formal exequaturs advisable to consular officers whose names are communicated to the foreign office, which would simply be granted temporarily in recognition to enable them to act in their official capacity under reserve of the unusual investigations respecting their records.

"'In view of the peculiar circumstances contingent on military occupation, the imperial government would be grateful if only such persons should be nominated as are assuredly friendly to Germany or have at least neutral conviction.

"'In bringing the above to the attention of the embassy, the foreign office has the honor respectfully to request that the American government may be notified in the above sense. As the embassy is aware, the German government has already recognized Consul General Diederich at Antwerp, assuming this to be the wish of the American government.'

"To this memorandum the department replied on January 21, 1915, as follows:

"'This government has considered the note verbale of the German government dated November 30. Since consular officers are commercial and not political agents of a government, and permission for them to act within certain districts depends upon the authority which is in control of those districts, without regard to the question of legal right, and further, since the fact that the consular districts referred to in the memorandum of the German government are within territory occupied by the German military forces, this government is not disposed at this time to raise the question of right of the German government to suspend the exequaturs of United States consular officers within the districts occupied and in military jurisdiction.

"'This government takes note that all the districts in Belgium occupied by the German army except Brussels, Liege and Antwerp are considered by the government to be within the sphere [illegible] the German government will not permit consular officers to perform their duties.

"'In the circumstances, this government assumes that the German government will not object to United States consular officers now stationed at Brussels, Liege and Antwerp and other places similarly situated exercising their function and that if the authorities in control of those cities have objections on personal grounds to any of such officers acting, this government will be notified forthwith [illegible]

Uneeda Biscuit

Tempt the appetite, please the taste and nourish the body. Crisp, clean and fresh. 5 cents.

Butter Biscuit

Round, thin, tender—with a delightful flavor—appropriate for luncheon, tea and dinner. 10 cents.

GRAHAM CRACKERS

Made of the finest ingredients. Baked to perfection. The national strength food. 10 cents.

Buy biscuit baked by

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

Always look for that Name.

RUSSIA AGAIN REFUSES TO ALLOW AMERICANS TO VISIT DETENTION CAMPS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—It became known today that a second request by American Ambassador Marye at Petrograd that two Americans be permitted to carry supplies to prisoners in detention camps in Siberia had so far failed to bring a response from the Russian government.

This information, conveyed by the state department, has aroused anxiety at the German and Austro-Hungarian embassies here. Officials of the Austro-Hungarian embassy said, while they did not doubt that Russia had issued proper rules for the treatment of prisoners, they believed the rules were not being enforced in view of reports of extreme destitution among the foreigners detained in Siberian camps.

As a result of such reports, coming by way of Pekin, the state department some time ago authorized two Americans to take charge of a relief expedition organized in the Chinese capital. The expedition was halted at the Russian border.

MISS EVELYN HALL

Of Pittsburg is now on the high seas on the fruit steamer Tenadores, sailing for Bolivia to claim an emerald mine, valued at a half million dollars, left to her by her uncle, Nathan Hall, who died three months ago at La Paz.

PRES. WILSON TALKS TO FRISCO VIA TELEPHONE

Congratulates Inventors Over Notable Success; Dr. Bell Speaks With Old Friend on the Coast

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Today President Wilson inaugurated the first transcontinental telephone system by speaking directly to President Moore of the Panama-Pacific exposition in San Francisco. With Mr. Moore, Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, and President Vail of the American Telephone and Telegraph company on the wire at different points, the president extended congratulations on the achievement.

"It appeals to the imagination to speak across the continent," said the president to Mr. Moore. "It is a fine thing for the exposition that the first thing it has done is to send its voice from sea to sea. I congratulate you on the fine prospects for a successful exposition. I am confidently hoping to take part in it after the adjournment of congress. May I not send my greetings to the management and to all whose work has made it possible and made it the great event it promises to be, and convey my personal congratulations to you."

With Dr. Bell listening in one the line at New York, the president then spoke to Thomas A. Watson in San Francisco. Mr. Watson was Dr. Bell's electrician at the time of the invention of the telephone, and was the first person to hear a word spoken over a telephone.

"I consider it an honor," congratulated the president—"to be able to express my admiration for the inventive genius and scientific knowledge that has made this possible, and my pride that this vital cord should have been stretched across America as a new symbol of our unity and our enterprise. Will you not convey my cordial congratulations to Dr. Bell, and I want to convey to you my personal congratulations, sir."

With Mr. Vail listening in on the line at Jekyll Island, the president then spoke to Dr. Bell:

"May I not congratulate you very warmly on this notable consummation of your long labors and remarkable achievements?" said the president. "You are justified in feeling a great pride in what has been done. This is a memorable day and I convey to your my warm congratulations."

The president said that he could hear Mr. Moore in San Francisco very distinctly.

Talk Across Continent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Talking across the continent, from New York to San Francisco, is the latest achievement of the Bell telephone system.

When, in 1876, Prof. Alexander Graham Bell first publicly exhibited his speaking telephone at the Centennial at Philadelphia, the scientists and dignitaries gathered there were astonished that he could transmit speech over a few hundred feet of wire, from one room in the exposition building to another.

This afternoon a group of public officials, representatives of various scientific and business associations, newspaper men, telephone officials and others gathered at the office of President Vail of the American Telephone and Telegraph company, 15 Dey street, and talked to another equally important group in San Francisco, using a telephone that was, in principle, the same as Bell's first telephone, which at the Philadelphia centennial had called forth from Dom Pedro, emperor of Brazil, the exclamation, "My God, it speaks!"

With proper appreciation of the importance of the event, everyone present was allowed to talk to San Francisco. Many apparently trivial questions traversed the continent over the new continental line. It seemed the most natural thing in the world to say, "How's the weather over there?" or "What time is it?" The difference in time was impressively shown by the answer, "Oh, it's 1 o'clock here," or "one-ten," when the man on the New York end looked at his watch and found it was 4 o'clock or four-ten, as the case might be. As one man expressed it: "The Bell people have annihilated time."

Crucial Moment Arrives.

It was 4 o'clock, New York time, 1 o'clock, San Francisco time, that Chief Engineer Carty of the American Telephone and Telegraph company, acting as chairman of the meeting, seated himself at the flat-top desk, and, placing the receiver to his ear, called for the number which would put New York and San Francisco in intelephonic communication with each other.

There was a hush of expectancy for the moment was a crucial one, particularly to the telephone engineers who had labored so long to bring this great achievement to successful completion.

Would the line work all right? No one could tell. No one knew so well as they the sensitive nature of the electric impulse that carries the human voice, in less than one-fifth of a second, across the continent. To be sure, the line had been tested out and had worked splendidly. But no one could tell but that, away out in the Rockies, an avalanche might hurtle down the mountains and carry a pole line out of sight, or a cyclonic wind play havoc with the tiny strands which guide the electric waves from coast to coast.

But Mr. Carty's first words are reassuring. Everybody smiled and the telephone men breathed a sigh of relief. Everything was working perfectly. Mr. Carty was talking to San Francisco.

Dr. Bell Talks to Old Friend.

"Put Watson on the line, please. Dr. Bell wishes to talk with him."

Thirty-nine years before this day Dr. Bell had stood in his attic chamber in Boston and had uttered the first intelligible sentence ever spoken by the telephone, over 60 feet of wire, strung to another room in the same building, where the waiting Watson received it: "Come here, Mr. Watson, please. I want you," was the first sentence. It [illegible] Bell, whose distinguished bearing even in that notable company made him conspicuous, sat down to telephone. The father of the telephone was talking to the man who first put the child of his brain into concrete form, Thomas A. Watson, over the longest telephone line in the world.

Even in their most enthusiastic moments, when these two then young men were struggling with the difficulties which surrounded the first experimental work of the invention, could they have ever dreamed of a greater moment. They had not only lived to see the full fruition of their fondest hopes, but they were actually participating in its latest and greatest achievement.

As a background for this distinguished figure of the celebration was a group of men, some of whom have also made telephone history. There were Chief Engineer John J. Carty and his staff of engineers, the men who took the telephone as Bell invented it and by their genius developed the Bell system, which is today the standard of the world.

Use Old Instrument.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—After the first successful interchange of messages between Dr. Bell and Mr. Watson over the New York-San Francisco telephone line today, the original instrument used in the first conversation between the two 40 years ago was cut in on the circuit and the voices still were distinct. As a further test an extension was set up from New York to Jeckyl island, Florida, where Theodore N. Vail, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph company was waiting and Mr. Watson, and Mr. Vail talked over a circuit 4,600 miles long. Mayor Rolph of San Francisco, Mayor Mitchel of New York and many others exchanged messages.

Don't Worry About Herzog Starving If He Gets Fired

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The wolves wouldn't do any howling around Charley Herzog's front door, even if Garry Herrmann decided today to chase Charles out of his job as manager of unmanageable Zinzinnadi Redlegs.

Herzog is well fixed financially—very well fixed. If he quit baseballing today he could retire to his Maryland farm and live happily ever afterward.

Eight years or so ago, when Herzog had the grand sum of $187 in the bank and a minor league baseball job, he took a plunge into the matrimonial sea. Right away, like most grooms, he proceeded to spend his wad on the honeymoon. When he returned to the old town with his bride he was broke—extremely broke.

"It wasn't a very comfortable feeling," says Herzog. "Right then and there I decided to save my coin and get to a point where I could afford to lose my job and not worry much about it."

Herzog did—and now he independent. His farm of 200 acres raises enough crops each year to support Herzog and his family without the aid of his baseball savings. His home is one of the finest farm houses in Maryland. He has a benzine chariot, money in the bank, and he owns gilt-edge stocks.

"Got it all in baseball," says Herzog.

Herzog was lucky enough to be in the Giants roster while the club singled in three world series combats. His "divvy" for the three series was about $8,500.

Herzog's new contract with the Reds, which runs for two years, is said to call for $8,000 a year, so that means that Herzog, before 1917, will add another $16,000 to his bank roll—provided, of course, that Garry Herrmann and the fellow directors don't get obstreperous in the meantime.

Perc Haughton, a coaching fellow, tells us that the success of the Harvard elevens in the past has been due very largely to the fact that he has ordered his men to follow the ball. Perc made those remarks recently when asked to explain the great work accomplished by Harvard. But Perc, as you will notice, didn't reveal the secret of how he gets his men to carry out his orders.

The fundamental principle of football coaching is, "Follow the ball." Every coach in the country tries to drill it into his men. But few succeed. Haughton succeeded where others have failed.

If Haughton would unbosom himself to the point where he will tell how he handles his men, so that they will follow the ball every minute during the game, he will be conferring a large favor upon Francis Hinkney of Yale and other coaches. They instructed their men to follow the ball, too.

THE MAN WHO CREATED WONDERFUL MARBLE GARB FOR THE 1915 EXPOSITION.

PAUL E. DENIVELLE.

The Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco presents several hundred wonderful buildings of a texture new to expositions. It is called imitation Travertine marble and was the idea of Paul E. Denivelle, supervisor of texture and modeling of the 1915 Exposition. Due to Denivelle, the Exposition's wonderful color scheme has a background of warm marble [illegible]

30,000 BABIES

Born in Belgium Since the War Began. Need Milk

"I stood one morning at the back door of an army cook-camp watching a group of Belgian women grubbing through the trash-heap. All these women carried babies in their arms.

"'What are they doing?' I asked a Sergeant.

"'Scraping our condensed-milk cans,' said the Sergeant. 'It's the only way to get milk for their babies. I have seen them run their fingers around the inside of a can which looked as bright as a new coin and hold them in the babies' mouths to suck. My company has been getting along a good deal without much milk in the coffee and giving it to these poor women—we are mostly family men. But it's little we can do. So much is needed.'"

Words cannot tell the story of the famine-time wartime babies born to the homeless, helpless mothers in that desolated land.

But the heart of the story is this—they need milk—they are crying and suffering—and dying.

Are you willing to let these little ones starve, by hundreds, possibly thousands, without your having made an effort to help in the world's greatest work for human salvage?

They will, unless cash for purchasing sweet condensed milk is contributed at once.

Certainly there never was a call more heart-searching.

Send $10,000 if you can. If not, send $1,000, $100, or $50, or $5, or $1, or even 10 cents. But send something now—all you possibly can.

Your contribution will be converted into milk for rush shipment to Belgium. "Do It Now," never meant more. It is literally a case of life and death.

Your Friends Are Pleased With Our Work.

Acacia DYERS & CLEANERS

328 N. Tejon. Phone M. 715.

SHORTENED ORPHEUM BILL IS DECIDEDLY PLEASING

Crowd Which Packs Burns Wildly Applauds "The Red Heads" and a Real Stage "Drunk"

By F. R. W.

Seldom has there been a more responsive and a more demonstrative audience at any theatrical attraction in Colorado Springs than that at the Burns last evening. Of course, the crowd was over-enthusiastic; the occasion marked the entrance into this city of the Orpheum and it has been some time since the most of us have been in a position to see vaudeville such as this whenever the mood happened to strike us. And so, perhaps, we waxed warmer, because of the novelty, and applauded a little bit more than we otherwise would have done. But, notwithstanding the fact that three acts are missing, the bill is very good and deserving of about all it got. One can scarcely go wrong in seeing it.

Mr. Burns has announced that if these two nights prove a success he will attempt to secure a long-time contract for Orpheum. If tonight comes anywhere near last night in the matter of attendance the matter is the same as closed. The big playhouse was packed, and, if last evening can be taken as a criterion, our guess made some weeks ago that Colorado Springs is even anxious for Orpheum was just about right. We firmly hope that it would be a big success during the [illegible] days it was planned.

"The Red Heads," a [illegible] musical comedy, holds the headline position and well. There is plenty of music in it, pleasing [illegible] [illegible] there is some very good [illegible]. Then there is James B. Carson whose Jewish merchant is a very funny man. It is a real relief to find an actor depicting a Jewish character who neither overplays the part nor uses a grotesque makeup. The Red Heads themselves are not without their redeeming features. Altogether the act is about as neat as Laskey ever sent out.

Here Is an Excellent Drunk.

Playing the part of a drunk is not the easiest thing in the world to do. On the other hand, it is a part in which it is easiest to fail. There are scores who attempt it, and among the really successful ones Charley Howard stands high. Overplayed slightly of necessity, his part in the sketch, "A Happy Combination," is a scream. The really fine thing about Howard is his voice—he has a marvelous one for the part. The man and girl appearing with him are capable, both being fair dancers, and the girl quite attractive.

Carlos Sebastian and Dorothy Bentley give three of the modern dances in a manner which makes the audience clamor for more—and clamor in vain. We understand the dancers find themselves completely worn out after just a few dances in this altitude, which excuse is given for the shortened act. Mr. Sebastian and Miss Bentley are a very clever couple and quite graceful. Their fox trot especially was good.

Trovato, with his violin and pantomime, had things his own way for as long as he cared to hold the stage. When he left he was compelled to return for an encore almost as long as his act. Even then he had difficulty in getting away. Trovato is clever. His imitation of the orchestra director is a real hit. Throughout he plays his violin after the manner of a 'cello, holding the instrument between his knees. The peculiar part about it is that he really plays, with the eyes closed one is inclined to disbelieve that such bowing could be so uniformly good.

The bill is opened by Mildred Grover in songs. Because of the use of old numbers the act opens weak, but the close is much better, the number being an imitation of Bert Williams.

PRIVATE CAPITAL WILL BE WELCOMED IN THE SHIP WORLD--REDFIELD

DALLAS, Tex., Jan. 25.—Diversification of crops, upbuilding of manufactures and passage of the government ship purchase bill were three things cited as necessary for national prosperity and development in a speech made here tonight by William C. Redfield, secretary of commerce, before the Dallas Merchants and Manufacturers' association.

"The ship purchase bill," he declared, "would not close the door to private capital in the shipping world."

"Private capital will be welcome in the field," he said, "and will be given a full chance there, if it will remember that the essential fact is the free movement of American commerce at reasonable rates."

BROWN'S Bronchial TROCHES

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1915.

"NONE OF HIS BUSINESS"

IN HIS address in Indianapolis, on Jackson Day, President Wilson touched gingerly on the Mexican question. He said:

> I hold it as a fundamental principle, and so do you, that every people has the right to determine its own form of government, and until this recent revolution in Mexico, until the end of the Diaz regime, 80 per cent of the people of Mexico never had a "look-in" in determining who should be their Governors, or what their Government should be. Now, I am for the 80 per cent. It is none of my business, and it is none of your business how long they take in determining it. It is none of my business and it is none of your business how they go about the business. The country is theirs. The Government is theirs. The liberty, if they can get it, and God speed them in getting it, is theirs. And so far as my influence goes, while I am President nobody shall interfere with them.

Truly a masterly yea, schoolmasterly, contention. If it was none of his business, why did he use the entire power of his office as President of the United States to make it his business? Why did he issue a declaration that he "would never recognize a government founded upon force," and proceed to use the influence of the American Government to kick one poor ragamuffin out of the Mexican presidency in order to make room for another whose title would likewise be founded on, what **force**, the force of American intervention?

If it was none of his business, why did he make his country the laughing stock of other nations by sending part of the Army and all of the Navy to Vera Cruz to demand an apology which never has been and never will be given?

Bunk, Woodrow; mere bunk, and very poor quality at that. It smacks suspiciously of the Chautauqua brand.

DESTITUTION IN SERVIA

THE American wife of a Servian government official, recently returned to this country, is authority for the statement that no less than 700,000 Servians are now homeless. Most of them are in concentration camps and utterly destitute.

The interest of the American public in the war has centered chiefly in Belgium and the western frontier, and to a lesser extent in the campaign in Poland. Not much attention has been paid to the efforts of the Servians and Montenegrins to hold back the Austro-Hungarian army in the Balkans. But in this case, as in all wars where the Servians are participants, they are making a campaign remarkable for the military skill displayed and the valor and resourcefulness of the troops. After nearly six months of continuous fighting their position is far better than that of the enemies, who so greatly outnumber them.

It should be remembered that when the present conflict started Servia had scarcely had time to catch its breath after the second of two wars fought within less than three years, from both of which it had emerged victorious. It is a country small in area, population and wealth, but every man is a soldier, trained from childhood and accustomed to hardship.

Servia probably gets more fighting efficiency for its military expenditures than any other nation engaged in the war, except its ally, Montenegro. Together they have held back the armies of a nation whose military strength on paper is ten times as great as their own. Only once in the six months of incessant fighting have the Austrians gained an advantage, and it was short lived. They took Belgrade, the Servian capital, and held it for a few days, and were then driven back across the Danube in a disastrous retreat.

If there is really such destitution in Servia as is now reported the results are not likely to be as serious as they are in Belgium. The Servians are all hardy mountaineers, accustomed to the most rigorous privations in peace and war, and their whole history shows their ability to endure hardships which would be intolerable to a less hardy race.

NOT A YEAR FOR RETRENCHMENT

OF ALL years this is not one for Colorado Springs people to retrench. Thousands of tourists soon will be on their way to California, thousands are staying in America on account of the European war and it is hoped that thousands more will visit the Pikes Peak Region. The summer of 1915 will be an ideal time for local business men and merchants to spend their money freely, and it will not be spent in vain.

Colorado Springs must plan to attract visitors here and entertain them. If added funds are needed to carry on the advertising and publicity campaign, or inaugurate a supplementary one by way of a lecture tour, business men ought to contribute now more than ever before. The greatest good that will come of this vast summer travel is the after effect. For if tourists like the place they will come again, and send others, all of which means wealth and growth for us. The more people that come and are pleased, the greater the result. Throw your money into this stream of travelers and it will be returned ten-fold in time.

* * * * *

Recent press dispatches announce that the United States Department of Agriculture has granted a right-of-way permit for local men to build a private toll road to the top of Pikes Peak. This will be an added attraction, especially as it is hoped to have it ready by spring. State Highway Commissioner T. G. Elliehart predicts that 100,000 motorists alone will leave twelve million dollars in Colorado. The Pikes Peak Region should make a determined effort to get a large slice of this generous pie.

This is to be a great year for Colorado Springs, and such an opportunity is bound to knock but once on the door of the Pikes Peak Region.

WHY?

COUNT HERTLING, the Bavarian premier, is thus quoted by an interviewer for a Naples paper:

> All the allegations that have been made as to German atrocities and barbarous acts are a tissue of falsehoods and lies. Remember that these allegations are made against a country that is attacked by seven fierce bloodhounds. The rage of the feeblest nations has forced that country to defend its national life and glory, so to speak, with claws and teeth. The enemies of that country are not ashamed to hold it up to contempt.

Did the "seven fierce bloodhounds" make the attack, or were they attacked by another, bigger and fiercer, than they?

The "defense" of German "glory, so to speak, with claws and teeth," is good. Belgian survivors will appreciate the phrase. As for the last sentence quoted why should they be?

OPEN PARLIAMENT

[All letters intended for the Open Parliament must bear the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Controversial letters will not be published without the signature of the writer. Communications for this department should be limited to 100 words and should be free from personalities. Religious controversies cannot be conducted in this column.]

AN ORDINANCE VIOLATED

To the Editor of The Gazette:

We pride ourselves on having health authorities more zealous than those in any other quarter of the globe. The writer would invite anyone to look at the sidewalk abutting the Mining Exchange building, opposite the postoffice on Pikes Peak avenue. One may see where in a fourth of a block the spitting ordinance is violated scores of times a day; and, if you watch for five minutes, one cannot fail to see it openly violated. This building and the walks are kept up as well as any in town and in as cleanly condition as any, but if you will only glance at the variety of decorations above mentioned and consider what our oracle of a city physician has to say about this when left in the shade (and never a ray of sunshine strikes this place) I think you will agree that a little misplaced zeal should be applied, little signs posted and, at least, a pretense made.

ONE WHO HAS OBSERVED.

Colorado Springs, Jan. 25.

PROHIBITION AND THE CHURCH

To the Editor of The Gazette:

I would like to call your attention to the fact that all the bills suggested for carrying into effect the prohibition amendment to the state constitution make provision that the church may have the right to secure and administer wine.

As I am acquainted with the Protestant churches I can speak with confidence when I say that the Protestant churches want no such provision left in the law. If you brought me fermented wine to be administered at the sacrament there would be no service. For 20 years I have refused to use fermented wine at the communion table.

I would be very glad if this can be made perfectly clear. The Protestant church does not want, nor does it use, fermented wine at any of its services.

In a late issue of the Menace we are told that fermented wine is not used in the services at the Vatican. (We would not expect so commendatory a statement made concerning the Vatican if it were not true.) If unfermented grape juice is good enough for the pope I fail to see any reason why it is not good enough for any priest, and so there is no need that any such provision for churches be left in the law.

Protestantism will be glad for its omission.

JOHN R. WHITE,
Presbyterian Church.

Monument, Colo., Jan. 25.

"THE CASE OF BELGIUM"

From the New York Times.

Our British friends still manifest a good deal of anxiety as to the spirit and intention of America regarding the treaty by the kaiser's government of the kingdom of Belgium, the neutrality of which Great Britain guaranteed and violated.

[illegible]

burg, intended to have met if Belgium had negotiated with England to permit a British force to pass through Belgian territory in order to attack Germany, is of interest to our readers. It purports to be based on "official reports found in the secret archives of the Belgian government after the occupation of Louvain."

It is [illegible] being sent out over the United States in a pamphlet containing "facsimiles of the documents," and is offered [illegible] to men and women supposedly of [illegible] standing in each community. There are three points of [illegible] importance in the pamphlet which it is worth while to examine:

1. The report of Colonel [illegible], chief of the Belgian staff, to the minister of war, giving interviews with Colonel [illegible], British military attaché, is doubtless genuine. It shows that the two officers discussed, in 1906, in [illegible] detail, cooperation of British and Belgian forces in case of war, including the landing of British forces at Dunkirk and Calais, on the French coast, and their transport on Belgian railways; the number and distribution of the troops, etc.

But the document itself discloses the sole aim and the absolute condition precedent of the dispatch of an English army: "Un envoi de troupes, d'un total de 100,000 hommes environ, était projeté pour le cas où la Belgique serait attaquée." This is translated in the pamphlet: "In case Belgium should be attacked, the sending of about 100,000 troops was provided for." "Contemplated" would be a stricter rendering of "projeté," but in the German translation it is quite clear that the plan was purely defensive and conditional.

This is made still more definite by a marginal note of General Dubarme to the paragraph relating to the landing on the French coast, as follows: "The entry of the English into Belgium would take place only after the violation of our neutrality by Germany." Here is complete evidence that no aggression on Germany was contemplated. Unless she attacked Belgium the plan would come to naught.

2. The second document purports to be a report of a conversation of the English military attache, Lieutenant Colonel Bridges, with the Belgian general, Jungbluth. It is alleged in the pamphlet that the document is "dated April 23." It bears no date, but purports to relate to an occurrence on April 22. "It is presumed to belong to the year 1912." There is nothing to show the year in which it was prepared. It is a paper in indifferent typewriting, and anonymous. On this is based the statement that the British attache declared that his government would have landed troops even if Belgium had not asked for assistance. The basis seems quite inadequate.

3. The pamphlet makes much of a report made in December, 1911, by Baron Greindl, Belgian minister at Berlin, in which he warns his government against the plans of the entente powers "to make us throw our lot in with them." The document is not given in full. The facsimile is confined to the first page, and is purely formal, except for the line "very confidential" and the subject, "What will Belgium do in case of war?" If it is correctly quoted it shows that its author deeply distrusted the governments that have since become the allies. It would seem highly improbable that his own government, thus warned, had put itself in the hands of powers of the entente.

Taking all the documents together, we fail to find the slightest evidence that Belgium departed in any degree from its strict duty as a neutral and neutralized nation, or that it has done anything but strive to its utmost to defend its clear rights, which have wantonly and cruelly been violated by Germany.

EVERYBODY'S DOING IT

From the Kansas City Star.

PARIS. The cabinet has approved a measure for submission to parliament making permanent the prohibition of the sale of absinthe and other similar liquors. The government finds that the military decree forbidding absinthe has benefited the population. The cabinet also has approved a bill which provides that no license shall be issued to new establishments for the sale of spirituous liquors, unless an accessory to a restaurant.—Associated Press Dispatch.

What with the prohibition of the sale of vodka in Russia, the early closing of public houses in England with the marked dimunition of crime, and the attacks on absinthe and spirituous liquors in France, the war is certainly the most tremendous blow the booze business has ever had.

A PREDICAMENT

From the Chicago Tribune.

As secretary of the navy Josephus Daniels is one of the ablest editors in North Carolina. We feel impelled to insist upon this great truth because a naval officer recently has had the bad taste to report, first, that our submarine flotilla is unfit for service, and, second, that its unfitness is owing to the "neglect of the department."

This lese majesty called down upon the officer from the secretarial Olympus the fires of Mr. Daniels' wrath, and the naval officer was reminded that "zeal is to be commended, but it should be coupled with the proper respect for the department."

If this officer can contrive to combine zeal for the navy and respect for Mr. Daniels' department, his talent is wasted on submarines, fit or unfit. Politics is his lay, not war.

* *

ENOUGH SAID

From Life.

According to a dispatch in the Sun the German authorities refused permission to the daughter of General Leman, the heroic defender of Liege, to visit her father, who is a prisoner. The reason given was because the Belgian population had committed atrocities against the German troops and civilians.

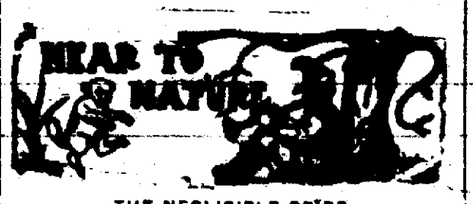
That bare statement hardly deserves any comment or elaboration or explanation. Standing by itself it is a sufficient enlightenment of the German character as displayed in Belgium.

* *

MILLENNIUM PROMISE

From the Pittsburg Dispatch.

President Wilson manages to put the burden on the other fellow when he asks the agitators for greater armament to decide as experts what types of war appliances are needed. If war can be postponed till the experts agree on what is wanted, we might find that we were close to permanent peace.



THE NEGLIGIBLE BRIDE

From the New Castle (Pa.) News.

Mr. McVerne, an attractive and handsome man, belongs to one of the oldest families in the city, being the second son of Mr. and Mrs. Bartram McVerne of Millville Place. He is a graduate of Mt. Pleasant academy, a member of all the leading clubs, and a general favorite. As a groom, Mr. McVerne never looked better than in his wedding garb, which consisted of a black suit, beautifully cut in the latest style, with tie and shoes to match. On his breast glistened his only ornament, an exquisite heart-shaped pin set with diamonds and opals, a gift of the bride. The ceremony took place in the living room under a rose bower, [illegible] by the school. There he was met by the bride and her attendants. The bride, in their attractive attire gave an added charm to the scene. Mr. [illegible] Bellman, a brother of the bride, wore a black suit with [illegible] tie. Mr. Cecil [illegible] dark [illegible] with [illegible] and tie and Mr. [illegible] and Graham [illegible] tan with [illegible]

IMMORTALS WED

From the Dallas (Mich.) Sun.

Mr. Chamberlaine of Ashland and Miss [illegible] of New [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible]

VEST Pocket Essays

BY [illegible] FIFSH
Author of "At Sixty Life Begins"

KEEPING BOOKS

Keeping books is a pastime which the careless merchant usually indulges in after the sheriff has pasted up the front door of the store.

It is an intricate art, as difficult as calculating the rainfall on Venus, and much more important. By means of a good, easy-running, well-balanced set of books some merchants retire rich on a small business; while others do a roaring trade for ten years, keeping their accounts behind their ears with their pencils and quit owing everybody but the loose-leaf ledger people.

The man who does little business is

Keeping books can also be overdone.

in little danger. He can shut up shop at any time and go to farming. But the man who fills a large store full of eager customers and then discovers 10 years later that, owing to the overlooking of such trifles as overhead, depreciation, bad accounts and interest charges he has been shoveling out goods at 17 per cent below cost, usually has to throw in the piano player and his diamond shirt stud in order to pay 25 per cent on his liabilities.

Good business consists of selling goods with one hand and filling large sheets of paper with figures with the other hand. After a man has kept books for a few years with fearless devotion he can tell how much to add to depreciation and tack onto the price of pins every time the front door opens and wears down the hinges a little farther.

Some men have made fortunes by selling goods, but more have made them by knowing just when to refrain from selling in cold tones and to mark the price up another notch and take a vacation until the rival across the way has ruined himself by unconscious philanthropy.

Keeping books can also be overdone. We should not have too much faith in a set of books which can neither be arrested for lying or sold for anything but junk. Many a man has figured out a handsome profit for himself on his books at the end of the year and when he has placed his hand confidently in the money till to cash in he has found a few overdue bills and a two-cent postage stamp.

Too many expert mathematicians have made the mistake of thinking that the surplus figures in the ledger can be exchanged for automobiles and trips to Europe and have done so before counting the yellow back boys in the strong box. We should not have so much faith in figures as to refuse to believe in an overdraft.

ON SELECTING AN OCCUPATION

BY RUTH CAMERON

The folly of picking out a business or a profession merely because some friend has succeeded at it or because there seems to be good money in it, or for some such merely external reason, has been suggested to me as a subject by a kind and intelligent letter friend.

It is a subject upon which I can easily write, because I feel warmly about it.

The reasons for a man's choosing any particular occupation should come primarily from within and not without.

External reasons must have some influence, of course, else we think they will be decidedly secondary.

"What am I particularly fitted to do?" should be the question any man or woman selecting a life occupation should ask himself or herself.

"What way do my individual characteristics and abilities open to me?"

What Do You Find Easy?

We all find some things hard and some things easy. One person can state things clearly in a letter; another makes friends quickly; another is neat and accurate by nature and likes details; another has excellent taste as her strongest asset; another likes to puzzle things out, etc., etc. These abilities are all stock in trade, and they should be carefully examined by their owners before these owners try to sell their services, in order to determine the market where such services will be most in demand and bring the highest price. And the man or woman who fails to do that is just as foolish as a wholesale merchant would be if he tried to sell a stationer's stock [illegible]

My letter friend gave an interesting example of [illegible] of these [illegible] merchants who is trying good wares in the wrong stall.

[illegible]

"We often see failure and success side by side in the same business," he says. "And almost always the difference is in the man, not in the business. For instance, I know a well educated man who [illegible] good [illegible] through his hands [illegible] of different kinds in various places. He [illegible]

good. I attend to business and work hard, and I've never been at all extravagant." It is plain to me and many others that he hasn't the practical qualities—the skill in buying or the ability to make people pay up that are needed in his business. But he doesn't realize this because he doesn't take the trouble to study himself. He thinks [illegible] intelligent as other [illegible] who do make a success, that it must be just "bad luck."

[illegible] of a man who shone brilliantly and intellectually in college and yet found himself mediocre in business. He studied [illegible] and the [illegible] and [illegible] that one of his [illegible] in college had been his ability to [illegible] up, and asked to be transferred to the hiring department where he made a decided success.

"Know Thyself" is a maxim which applies to many of the relations of life [illegible]

The best writing paper we have ever seen at 25 cents per pound is "Japon Linen." Envelopes, 10 cents.

HARDY'S
16 N. Tejon

IN THE EARLY DAYS

THIRTY YEARS AGO TODAY

JANUARY 26, 1885.

Capt. J. M. Givens came in from his ranch.

Sam Caldwell was down from Denver, where he had been for the past two weeks.

The roller skating rink had been reopened and the floor was said to be as good as new.

Helm & Co. had moved into their new store at Tejon and Huerfano streets. Their old store, in the Oriel block, was soon to be occupied by H. T. O'Brien.

TWENTY YEARS AGO TODAY

JANUARY 26, 1895.

Business was said to be better in Colorado Springs than in any other town in Colorado. This was due to the great influx of money from Cripple Creek, and to the large amount of trading in mining stocks that was being done here.

Mrs. W. W. Arnold returned home from the east.

Treasurer McCreery was sending out notices that taxes were due. They were higher than they had been on account of the recent Cripple Creek "war."

How to Keep Well

By Dr. W. A. Evans

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if letters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped addressed envelope is inclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

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EYE OF THE CHILD

Kittens are born blind. When seven days old they get their sight. Such, at least, is what I learned as a boy. One statement is an exaggeration. The other is less than the truth. Kittens when born are nearly, though not totally, blind. They have no cawl over their eyes. Their eyes are merely unseeing. Sight does not suddenly come to them at seven days. It comes little by little. At the end of seven days they see poorly.

Bad as that seems, the case is worse with babies. They are born blind, or practically so. Not that there is a cawl for witchcraft to remove. The eye as a piece of mechanism is as complete as it will ever be. Rays of light enter it. Images are formed on its mirror. But no impulse travels from the eye to the brain.

At the age of 3 months the brain and the eye have hooked up enough so that the baby will watch a bright light. Not until the normal child is 7 years of age is the eye normally good. After that the sight may train on. Apropos of this Dr. Shaw tells us that to Professor Lowell, whose sharp vision permitted him to discover important details about the canals on Mars, the ordinary man was telescopically blind.

There are some eyes which are perfect in appearance, and in which careful examination shows no defect, which are incapable of good sight—at least without special care. For some of these nothing can be done; for some much can be done. If they could be picked out at the beginning of school life and then taught with the development of the sight in mind, they could become efficient.

At the same meeting at which Dr. Shaw discussed this group of children will pose sight Dr. Parke Lewis discussed the reasons for nearsightedness in school children. The farsighted eye is one that is too shallow; the nearsighted eye, too deep.

"The shape of the eye, as has been shown by careful measurements of the cranial bones, is determined by the shape of the skull, and this in turn is inherited from our ancestors."

Most babies are farsighted—their eyes are shallow. If they try to look at near objects their eyes cross. It is rare, however, for a baby's eyes to show the effects of strain. They do not use them enough. By the time school age is reached the bones of the face and head have determined the shape of the orbit—the eye is often found to be too deep, nearsighted.

Whatever may be its variation from the normal—be it nearsightedness, farsightedness or astigmatism—the strain of routine school work causes a tugging at the sensitive portion of the eyeball. Certain fibers begin to stretch. Hence, as Dufour has said, "the number of shortsighted pupils increases from class to class. The degree of shortsightedness likewise increases."

The remedy for this proposed by Dr. Lewis is that the sight of all children be examined at the beginning of school life, and that those whose eyeballs show that they are destined to shortsightedness be taught without books or with little book work.

PAIN IN BACK.

M. J. M. writes: "I would like to know if a fistula of [illegible] can be cured without operation. Could cancer form from this same fistula? Could a gland that discharges be cured without operation? What causes a pain in the back after awaking in the morning?"

REPLY.

1. It might.
2. Might, but likely not.
3. Depends upon the cause of the diseased gland.
4. It may result from fatigue, weariness, or the position you occupy in bed while you are sleeping. Your general health may be a factor. Gastro-intestinal disturbances, such as constipation, stomach indigestion, gas in the bowels, are often factors. Of course, backache may result from some disease of the pelvic organs, appendicitis, rheumatic and gouty tendencies, disease of the spine, kidneys or rectum. It might result from an uncured sprain.

SHOULD CORRECT EYE.

E. A. C. writes: "Can convergent strabismus in one eye be corrected in of a girl of 8 by operation? The defect is hereditary, but did not show itself until the child was 2 years old. She has worn glasses two years, but they have had only a slight corrective effect. She is an unusually robust child."

REPLY.

Yes. If glasses fail, try operation, followed by glasses. Do not permit the condition to continue.

SCARLET FEVER EFFECT.

J. R. writes: "Is the heart affected in scarlet fever with children? Is swelling of the glands prevented?"

REPLY.

1. In some cases.
2. I do not know of any way.

BLEEDING GUMS.

Mrs. C. H. writes: "Are bleeding gums curable?"

REPLY.

It depends upon the reason why your gums bleed. If the bleeding results from pyorrhoea and is not of too long standing, you can be cured.

REPLY TO L. E. F.

There is no relation between cancer and the eating of pork. I have heard pork, salmon, fish, tomatoes, and others of a long list of foods accused of causing cancer. There is no basis for any of these wild statements.

DAIRY FARMERS PROSPER MOST

Is dairying profitable? Let this question be answered by any witness who will take a ride over the township and note the buildings, crops and general improvements on the farms owned by dairymen. Then let him stop in town and get the financial standing [illegible] he is a business to raise grain and sell it. He will find, says Henry Baker in the Valley Farmer, that the average dairyman lives in a better house, has better barns, better crops, better [illegible] a larger bank account and [illegible] bills and works no harder than the average grain raiser. It will be safe to take any average farm neighborhood in the central west for such a demonstration to prove that dairying pays. If you can believe the evidence of your eyes in every farm neighborhood you will not find it hard to accept this [illegible]

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pher" Poison Is nd to Be Cause LaLone Deaths

rank LaLone probably will re- om the poisoning which killed band and four of the five chil- the Karval district last week, g to advices received by Dis- orney Purcell. Physicians re- t the woman will be able to tell y within a few days.

still clings to the theory of administered by the husband, given up his fight for exist- octors state that symptoms of poison—a strychnine mixture been discovered. Such poison wn to have been in the dugout the family lived, LaLone purchased it to kill prairie

ood Commissioner John Lynch ng tests of samples of food the dugout, and probably will report to make today. State Rokley still refuses to make sis of the stomachs of the vic-

that ache, muscles that are ad contracted should be treat- BALLARD'S SNOW LINI- It penetrates to the spot is needed and relieves suffer- ce 25c, 50c and $1.00 per bot- d by Hefley-Arcularius Drug Adv.

A. GYM-
NASIUM EXHIBITION
and Saturday, 8:15 p. m. Ad- Children, 15c; adults, 25c. Adv.

ORDERS TO WAR ZONE ESUMED IN THE U. S.

ransaction of international ders now may be resumed un- er notice with the following : Denmark, France, Germany, itain, Greece, Hungary, Italy, rg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. No- his effect was received yes- t the postoffice. The order, ugust 3, 1914, limiting the is- oney orders to $100, payable e person in Europe, has been

MALL ORE POCKET AND NOT BIG STRIKE

saying $25 to $50 a pound, found in the Portland mine, be from a small pocket and. atly, limited in amount, ac- to President Frank G. Peck npany. The ore soon got back al. Many such pockets are it they make little difference rnings of the company at the e year.

Stomachs Are Dangerous

Sense Advice by a Distinguished Specialist.

stomachs are dangerous be d irritates and inflam the lining of the stomach, thus and preventing the proper the stomach, and leading to nine-tenths of the cases of trouble from which people ordinary ... they leave the source of the be acid in the stomach as as ever. The acid must be d, and its formation prevent- the best thing for this purpose ... antacid, taken in a little water after eating, which neutralizes the acid, but also the fermentation ... Foods which ... only if the ... is followed the bisurated magnesia which btained from any druggist, Adv.

J. R. McKINNIE PREDICTS RETURN OF MINING ERA

Former Springs Capitalist Here on Visit, Says Public Confidence Restored

Mining throughout the west is again coming back into first place among in- dustries, in the opinion of J. R. Mc- Kinnie, who is in Colorado Springs on a business trip.

The big platinum strike in Nevada has done much to bring about this condition in that state, the former Colorado Springs man believes. He and his California associates have located a claim in the new camp and claim to have one of the richest sections of the vein, which is rich not only in plati- num, but also gold.

Goldfield, Nev., also is coming back, according to McKinnie. Deep mining is bringing results there as well as in Cripple Creek, and McKinnie predicts that it will yet experience days equal to those in its boom times.

The renewal of activities, the mining man believes, is due to the willingness of the people to place their money in mining properties. For some time the mining industry had a bad name for investors because of wild-cat schemes, he says, but there days are over.

J. L. SPENCER, FOUNDER UNIVERSALIST CHURCH DIES

Had Been Ill for Several Months; Was 73 Years Old; Funeral Tomorrow

The Rev. L. J. Spencer, for the last 14 years a resident of this city and founder of the Christ Universalist church in Colorado Springs, died yes- terday at his home, 1823 North Wah- satch avenue. He was 73 years old. Nearly 10 years ago Dr. Spencer or- ganized the church and became its first pastor.

He was taken seriously ill last month and his death was not unexpected by his friends. He is survived by his wife, two daughters, Mrs. George Gil- laspy and Miss Lucy Spencer, both of whom are living here; four sons, W. L. Spencer, F. A. Spencer, Gifford Spen- cer, all of this city, and Louis Spen- cer living in California, also a grand- son, Gifford Gillaspy. He was an honorary member of the Jr. O. U. A. M. and a veteran of the Civil war.

The funeral probably will be held tomorrow afternoon from the D. F. Law undertaking rooms, the Rev. Charlotta D. Crawley officiating. The time has not been announced, pending word from relatives in the east.

COUGH

"Coughs that hang on" demand treatment. Stop and think! Reason and common sense tell you that it is folly to "grin and bear it." Those racking la grippe coughs that wrench the body and cause soreness and pains in the lungs yield more quickly to Foley's Honey and Tar than to any other treatment. Forty years' record of successes proves this. For coughs, colds, croup and other distressing ail- ments of throat, chest, lungs, larynx and bronchial tubes, you can find noth- ing that will compare with this relia- ble remedy. Robinson Drug Co. Adv.

Y. M. C. A. Campaigners to End $4,000 Fund Today

The Y. M. C. A. campaign for the 1915 budget fund of $4,000 was nearly finished yesterday, when $382 was col- lected by the active workers. Now only $217.50 remains to be raised, and the committeemen hope to complete their task this morning. The total amount reported at noon was $3,782.50, the amount collected by the various teams being as follows: Team No. 1, $35; team No. 2, $47; team No. 3, $142.50; team No. 4, $37.50; team No. 5, $55, and team No. 6, $15.

Up to this time nearly 200 pledges have been secured. Team No. 4 is leading in the race for contributions, with $948.

Chamber of Commerce to Meet Thursday Night

The first 1915 membership meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held Thursday evening, beginning at 6:30 o'clock, in the association rooms at the Burns building. An informal supper will be served and many inter- esting features have been planned by the entertainment committee. As this is the first meeting of the year when all the membership will be together, a large attendance is desired. A cir- cular letter has been sent out by the secretary and a record crowd is ex- pected. There will be an informal dis- cussion of plans for the coming year.

MRS. COWAN FINED $50

Mrs Hester M. Cowan, proprietor of the ... rooming house, 330 North Tejon street, was convicted of conduct- ing a disorderly house in police court Saturday morning and fined $50 and costs. The case, it is announced, will be appealed.

The case was the result of a raid January 18 by the police, in which two couples were arrested. The ... and ... $10 and costs each.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMS

The new annual manual of the United States civil service examina- tions is ready for distribution at the postoffice. All those wishing a copy should apply to C. E. Th..., secre- tary of the local board of examiners. An examination for stenographer- typewriter will be held by Mr. Th... today.

3 lbs. dried peaches, 25c. Chick's. Adv.

"ONE OF MOST INTERESTING CITIES IN THE COUNTRY"

This Is What the A. A. A. Says of Colorado Springs in Circular Letters to Autoists

Colorado Springs is described as one of the most interesting cities in the country by the American Automobile association, according to a letter re- ceived yesterday from the headquar- ters of the association in Washington, D. C., by W. C. Dotterer of this city. The writer states that he knows of 1,000 autoists already who have signi- fied their intention of coming to the Pikes Peak region, and that he expects there will be many thousands of tour- ists in Colorado this summer. In an- swer to the many inquiries received daily by the association in Washing- ton, the following letter is sent out in referring to this city:

"Colorado Springs is one of the most interesting cities in this country, and we would strongly advise you to spend from three days to a week there.

"Among the scenic attractions is the Crystal Park drive, one of the most beautiful and awe-inspiring trips in the world; Ute Pass, Williams Canon, Sev- en Falls and the Garden of the Gods. We would also advise side trips to Canon City, the Skyline Drive and the Royal Gorge."

NEW WOODYARD STARTED TO GIVE 25 MEN WORK

Associated Charities Opens Workshop; Public Asked to Buy Product

An Associated Charities woodyard was started yesterday by Agent W. F. Worcester, to take the place of the municipal open-air workshop, which closed January 1. The new yard is lo- cated at 321 West Bijou street, and is the property of C. C. Hesse. An ar- rangement has been made by which the Associated Charities will be paid for the labor of the men in proportion to the amount of kindling sold. The men will be paid 15 cents an hour by the association, which sum will be returned if the wood is sold.

A limited number of men will be sup- plied with this out-door work, the pres- ent average being about 25 a week.

Anyone desiring wood is asked to communicate with the agent at the as- sociation offices, in the Hagerman building.

High School Enrollment Figures Break All Marks

A record enrollment in the history of the High school has been reached this term, with 1,025 students, accord- ing to Superintendent C. M. Cole of the board of education. The total en- rollment for the second semester at the public and High schools is 5,050, which is about the same as last year's fig- ures. The attendance at the various schools is given as follows:
the various schools follow:

Bristol	272
Buena Vista	218
Columbia	475
Curtis	68
Garfield	560
Helen Hunt	248
High school	1,025
Ivywild	149
Lincoln	360
Lowell	634
Pike View	30
Rock Island	18
Roswell	99
Steele	511
Washington	388
Total	5,050

It Always Does the Work.

"I like Chamberlain's Cough Remedy better than any other," writes R. E. Roberts, Homer City, Pa. "I have taken it off and on for years and it has never failed to give the desired re- sults." For sale by all dealers. Adv.

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

For special policy in the American Insurance Co., see
H. F. AVERY, AGT.,
Room 11, Bank Building. Adv.

Prof. S. W. Clark to Lecture Friday Night

Professor S. W. Clark of Cleveland, O., and recently of Rome, Italy, who lectured here a year ago on "Sicily" under the auspices of the Colorado Springs branch of the Archaeological Institute of America, will return to Colorado Springs this week.

His life in Italy has been supple- mented by a number of years spent among the Roman restorations in Afri- ca, and this year Professor Clark will speak on "The Pompeii of Northern Africa." The town, it is estimated, is nearly 2,000 years old and remarkably well preserved.

The lecture will be given Friday eve- ning at 8:15 o'clock in Perkins hall. There will be no admission charge, the hall being thrown open to the public.

THE PRICE SHE PAYS

There is hardly an American woman nowadays who can keep pace with the demands made upon her time and energy without paying the penalty of ill-health. It may be that dreadful backache, dragging pains, headaches, nervousness, or the ... of a dis- placement. It is the price she pays. To women in this condition Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound comes as a boon and a blessing. A simple remedy made from roots and herbs which ... having was ... Adv.

BREAKS A COLD IN A FEW HOURS WITHOUT QUININE

First dose of "Pape's Cold Compound" relieves all grippe misery.

Don't stay stuffed up!

Quit blowing and snuffling! A dose of Pape's Cold Compound" taken every two hours until three doses are taken will end grippe misery and break up a severe cold either in the head, chest, body or limbs.

It promptly opens clogged-up nos- trils and air passages; stops nasty discharge or nose running; relieves sick headache, dullness, feverishness, sore throat, sneezing, soreness and stiffness.

"Pape's Cold Compound" is the quickest, surest relief known and costs only 25 cents at drug stores. It acts without assistance, tastes nice, and causes no inconvenience. Don't accept a substitute. Adv.

STRANG COMPANY TO HAVE LARGEST GARAGE IN WEST

Buys Out Paul Company and Will Have 125-Foot Frontage; New Addition

By a deal which took place yester- day, Colorado Springs will have what is claimed to be the largest garage in the west. The Strang Garage com- pany of 18-20 and 26 North Nevada avenue purchased the lease, supplies and machinery of the Paul Auto com- pany at 22-24 North Nevada avenue, giving them the entire frontage of 125 feet on the avenue. Plans have been drawn for the construction of a sec- ond story over the center portion of this block, which will contain rest and show rooms, chauffeurs' club, ac- cesory sales room and business offices.

When completed, the garage will comprise nearly 30,000 square feet of floor space, accommodating 225 auto- mobiles. The Stratton estate, which owns this property, will start con- struction in a few weeks on an elab- orate plate glass front, which will be unique in the automobile business in Colorado, if not in the entire west.

The Strang company was estab- lished in 1899 and is the oldest auto- mobile concern in the Pikes Peak re- gion.

COLORED YOUTH KILLED IN SANTA FE RAILROAD YARDS

Raymond Young, 16 Years Old, Crushed in Attempt to Board Freight Train

Raymond Young, colored, aged 16 years, was struck and almost instantly killed yesterday afternoon by a freight train, which he had attempted to board in the Santa Fe yards south of town. The accident occurred shortly after 3:30 p. m., and the body was found a few moments later.

Young is the son W. H. Young, 329 East Fountain street, head waiter on a D. & R. G. dining car between Den- ver and Salt Lake City. He was noti- fied of the accident at Grand Junction last night.

There will be no inquest, according to Coroner L. T. Bevie. It is thought that the colored boy was following his usual practice of catching a ride from the brickyards, where he occasionally worked, to his home near the railroad. His mother often warned him against this, she told the coroner. His foot, it is believed, caught in a frog near the switch when he tried to board the train.

Young is survived by his mother and father, a brother living in Alamosa, and two sisters, residents of Kansas City and Denver, respectively. Funeral arrangements have not been made.

Why Not Publish It?

When you want a fact to become generally known, the right way is to publish it. Mrs. Joseph Kallans, Peru, Ind., was troubled with belching, sour stomach and frequent headaches. She writes, "I feel it my duty to tell others what Chamberlain's Tablets have done for me. They have helped my diges- tion and regulated my bowels. Since using them I have been entirely well." For sale by all dealers. Adv.

Y. M. C. A. GYM-
NASIUM EXHIBITION

Friday and Saturday, 8:15 p. m. Ad- mission Children, 15c; adults, 25c. Adv.

12 lbs. dry onions, 25c. Chick's. Adv.

Grant Us the opportunity of serving you during 1915 with

DERNGOOD FRESHLY ROASTED COFFEE.

Each day will bring smiles of joy, every time you pre- sent the steaming coffee pot at the family meal. The aroma tells the good ness of this freshly roasted coffee.

DERN'S
... Pikes Peak Ave ...
... S. Tejon St. Phone Main ...

NEW U. S. ACT WILL BE AID TO FARMERS

Lauck Says Smith-Lever Bill Will Give Colorado Money for Farming

Ten thousand dollars has been ap- propriated by the United States gov- ernment for the extension of agricul- ture in Colorado, by the terms of the Smith-Lever act, which states that a similar amount shall be paid annually to each state in the Union. A condi- tional appropriation will be made by the department if Colorado meets it on a dollar-for-dollar basis, which it has decided to do.

"People should know of this act and realize the benefits that will accrue from it," said County Agent W. H. Lauck yesterday.

"If the state appropriates $4,795 for agriculture in this session of its legis- lature next year the government will pay Colorado a like amount in addition to the regular congressional appropria- tion of $10,000. If in 1916 we raise $8,789, the government will give us that same sum, and so on, on an ascending scale, until, in 1922, if we appropriate $32,739, we will be given a like amount."

El Paso County to Get Share.

This will mean a great deal to Colo- rado, according to Mr. Lauck, and El Paso county will get a generous share of the fund. The counties which have agriculturists will benefit first from this money, as special lecturers have been sent out to supplement the work already done by the agents.

"The appropriation will mean that the counties which have not yet se- cured agents will now have a good op- portunity to do so," he said. "Uncle Sam has opened his purse strings and it is up to the people to take advantage of the good fortune.

What Will Be Done.

"The fund will be used to promote the following features and will be ap- portioned by the state treasury with the consent of the state agricultural college:"

Summer schools, movable schools, farm management, cooperation with Y. M. C. A., county advisers, farmers' week, poultry advice, horticultural in- spection, agricultural statistics, school of agriculture, farmers' congress, veter- inary advice, demonstration train, farmers' institutes, farm visits, college course, experimental work, cooperation with high schools, rural school im- provement, dairy inspection, demon- stration farms, package libraries, stock judging contests, boys' and girls' clubs, home economics, fair exhibits, lectures and demonstrations.

One of the immediate results of the fund was to send State Leader W. E. Vaplon of the boys' and girls' clubs to this city last week. He is engaged in expansion of the rural club work.

ALL-COLORADO COMMITTEE TO TALK OVER TOURISTS

Meet at Antlers Hotel Today With George W. Martin as Chairman

The All-Colorado committee, consist- ing of delegates from Pueblo, Denver and Colorado Springs, will meet at noon today at the Antlers hotel. The local representatives are Dr. P. O. Hanford, E. W. Kent, L. A. Puffer and A. W. Henderson. George W. Martin, general agent of the Rock Island railroad, with headquarters in Denver, who is general chairman, will preside. There are four members on each delegation, including the Denver chamber of commerce, the Pueblo Com- merce club and the local body.

The purpose of the committee is to meet and discuss things of mutual benefit to all three cities. Suggestions as to how the greater part of the vast summer travel can be brought to Colo- rado will be outlined today.

300 Elks Attend Game Dinner Menu Started With Desert; Soup Ended

More than 300 members and guests attended the annual game dinner of Colorado Springs Elks lodge No. 309 last night at the home, and the pro- gram of entertainment proved an even greater attraction than was expected. An imitation of Harry Lauder, it is said, nearly caused a riot among the Scottish members present, and the musical selections were carefully se- lected. Boxing matches kept the eve- ning lively until an early hour.

And then the banquet. Beginning with ice cream, after coffee and cigars and running a gamut through various courses of broiled squirrel, roasted elk, turkey, pike and rabbit, it ended at last with "soup a la every- thing with soused nuts." Altogether it was a topsy-turvy affair, but one greatly enjoyed by all who attended.

Caledonians Quietly Observe Burns Birthday

Robert ... was cele- brated very quietly in Colorado Springs yesterday by the Caledonian society on account of the European war. The money, usually expended in a rousing celebration and banquet, this year was given to the Prince of Wales fund through the local secretary.

The members of the Scottish asso- ciation met at the Plaza hotel for an informal reunion last night and a din- ner was served, followed by a pro- gram of short addresses and musical selections.

The poet was born January 25, 1759, in Alloway, ... He died in Dumfries, July 21, 1796.

Coal and Wood

If you are not entirely satisfied with the fuel you are using, why not give us one trial?

We will take an interest in trying to supply the best fuel for your particular uses. Our prices will be right and our service the best. Weights guaranteed.

What We Sell

Excelsior bituminous forked lump at .... $5.75 per ton
Maitland bituminous forked lump at .... $6.25 per ton
Extra screened lignite lump at .... $4.00 per ton
Maitland screened nut at $5.75 per ton
Oakdale screened nut at 30.00 per ton
Maitland screened chestnut at .... $4.50 per ton
All grades of steam coal cheap!
The new kindling wood, a wagon load for $2.50
Genuine Turkey Creek pinon wood, cut and split to any size .... $12.00 per ton
Cedar blocks for kindling, 50c per 100 lbs.
Sacked kindling, 25 lbs. to sack, at 25c

The Colorado Springs Fuel Co.
Phone Main 230. 112 Pikes Peak Ave.

Cut Glass Sale

TODAY and tomorrow are the last days of our cut glass sale. We are offering all cut glass during this time at one-third off. Don't let this opportunity pass by, because at this reduction the prices of- fered are only a trifle more than the reg- ular prices of pressed glassware.

The Perkins Crockery Co.
PHONE 771. 120 N. TEJON.

Going Fast But Must Go Faster

We are having a fine sale and everyone saves money that buys here.

Pearl Buttons that sold for 25c to $1, now 5c, 10c, 20c
One lot of Buttons, regular 10c and 15c, now 2½c
Dress Shields, were 25c, now 10c
One lot of Children's 2-piece Underwear, regular 25c, 35c and 40c, now, each .... 10c and 15c
An elegant line of Boys' Heavy Fleeced Union Suits, regular 65c and 75c, now 40c

All other goods that have been advertised will con- tinue at the same sacrifice prices until all are gone. Some Blankets, Outing Flannels, Hosiery, Wool Underwear, and many things you can use if you see them. Follow the crowd—it will bring you here.

R. A. BARTON
208½ N. Tejon St.

Our Two Specials

Oakdale Chestnut, the best range coal, at $4.50
Canon Lump, the best furnace coal, at $5.75
PHONE 31
The Union Ice & Coal Co.

Our Plumbing and Heating Calls—large and small—re ceive prompt and personal supervision. Give us a try on your next troubles.

Bumstead

Protect You ... Ask for ORIGINAL GENUINE
The Food-Drink for all Ages Others are Imitations

NewspaperARCHIVE®

HUNGARIANS IN TRENCHES

This photograph, from the southern war arena, shows Hungarian infantry standing in their trench near a farm house destroyed by Servian shells.

ROCKEFELLER TO PROBE CONDITIONS IN COLORADO; TO IMPROVE SITUATION

(Continued From Page One.)

goods at the camp store until he had $1 coming to him for work done.

Not Informed of Situation.

Mr. Rockefeller said he understood that each employe of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company paid $1 a month for hospital and medical attendance, whether he needed it or not. He was not aware, he said, that the Colorado Fuel and Iron company maintained saloons.

"If the Colorado Iron and Fuel company spends $3,000 in erecting a building in one of its camps, next door to a schoolhouse and rents it to a saloon keeper for $125 a month, would you not say that the company was in the saloon business, hiding under a thin veneer?"

Mr. Rockefeller replied by telling the commissioner that it had been agreed some years ago that the company had no right to tell a man he could or could not drink.

The witness knew the Colorado Fuel and Iron company had had a sociological department for [illegible] years. He was not able to state any of its activities. He was not aware that the department exercised a censorship over the publications sent into the mining camps. The witness did not know, he said, that the school houses [illegible] saloons were used as meeting places by the employes and in some instances [illegible]

Mr. Rockefeller [illegible] Commissioner Walsh that he [illegible] considerable information [illegible] concerning [illegible] mining camps. He [illegible] commission would turn over [illegible] information to him [illegible] make an investigation and [illegible] any conditions that were found to be wrong or generally detrimental to the betterment of the workers or their welfare.

Mr. Rockefeller will resume the witness stand at tomorrow's continuation of the inquiry.

Favors Publicity.

Earlier in the day Commissioner Walsh asked if, during 1914, Star J. Murphy, Jerome D. Greene and witness, all on the personal staff of John D. Rockefeller, were directors of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company. The witness said yes.

Prior to that the witness said he and others realized that the public was not getting the facts concerning certain large corporations. The witness came to believe it was a mistake to maintain secrecy regarding corporations and determined to put the facts before the public. He communicated last spring with Ivy L. Lee, who was then connected with the Pennsylvania railroad.

Mr. Lee worked in Colorado during his vacation, Mr. Rockefeller said. For his services John D. Rockefeller, Sr., paid Lee a salary of $1,000 a month. No charge was made against the Colorado Fuel and Iron company for the money Mr. Rockefeller, Sr., paid to Lee, the [illegible] against the Victor-American Fuel company or the Rocky Mountain Fuel company.

The policy of publicity was determined upon last June by the elder Rockefeller and his personal staff. The witness personally engaged Lee for his work in Colorado. He gave Lee [illegible] as he thought he should make his own plans.

Mr. Lee went to Colorado after he had suggested himself that he issue a series of bulletins containing the facts of the situation in Colorado.

Reorganized Company.

Mr. Rockefeller said his interests did not intend at the outset to develop the coal and iron mines in Colorado. The Rockefeller interests, he said, bought a small stock ownership. The company was not a financial success, so it was reorganized.

Regarding the value of real estate of the Rockefeller interests in Colorado, equipment of the plants and the amount of money which had been put back in the property, Mr. Rockefeller said the investment probably was worth $20,000,000 more now than when the Rockefeller interests got control.

The witness said his father had been receiving two-thirds of one per cent per annum upon his investment of $6,000,000 in stock of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company. Upon his investment in bonds he has received three and one-half per cent per annum.

Mr. Rockefeller said in 1913 there had been an increase in the pay roll of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company of $550,000. He did not know whether the price of iron and coal to the consumer had been boosted at the same time.

"If it was," he said, "it did not cover the increase in the pay roll."

Is Coming to Colorado.

Commissioner Walsh asked the witness whether it was his father who finally decided to "separate himself from his own funds."

"If you mean his own money and his personal investments, he does make his own decisions," replied the witness.

"If an executive should be found maintaining improper labor conditions, what would be done?" asked Chairman Walsh.

"The same thing would happen in every case. If an executive is incompetent the board of directors would replace him," Mr. Rockefeller replied.

Mr. Rockefeller denied that after the strike was called against the Colorado Fuel and Iron company he and the executives got together and mapped out a plan for the company. On the contrary, he said, the executives made their own plans and then advised him what they were.

Commissioner Walsh read a letter to Mr. Rockefeller from Mr. Welborn, who is president of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, in which the writer said his health was good and that the knowledge that he had Mr. Rockefeller's support made everything else all right. The letter was written, it was said, during the strike.

The witness said he hoped to go to Colorado some time in the near future. He might be there now were it not for this hearing.

Responsibility of Stockholders.

In a prepared statement to the commission, which was read before he was cross-examined by Chairman Walsh, Mr. Rockefeller gave his views on industrial affairs and management of corporations.

"The commission has asked my views," said Mr. Rockefeller, "as to what extent the stockholders and directors of a corporation are responsible for the labor conditions which exist in it and for the social conditions which are produced, how generally and in what manner such responsibilities are assumed by stockholders and directors and in actual practice how and upon what general basis the labor policies of large corporations are determined.

"The responsibility of stockholders is practically limited to the election of directors. They have no power to elect officers, to employ labor, to make contracts or to intervene directly in the management of the business. A large stockholder, however, is able to exercise considerable moral influence over the directors and officers and is [illegible] for exercising that influence properly.

"The directors are responsible for the general conduct of business; they have the power to elect officers and to determine the policies of the business.

"Labor conditions, so far as they are within the control of a [illegible] are matters for which the officers of the corporation are primarily responsible.

"Labor policies are initiated and determined by the officers.

"A business to be successful must not only provide to labor remunerative employment under proper working conditions, but it must also render useful service to the community and earn a fair return on the money invested.

"Any one who has followed the controversy which has arisen out of the Colorado situation will have observed that no effort has been spared to make it appear that I have attempted to exercise a kind of absolutism over the coal industry in Colorado and particularly that I have sought to dictate a policy of nonrecognition of unions. An attitude toward industry and toward labor such as is here implied is so abhorent to me personally and so contrary to the spirit of my whole purpose and training that I cannot allow these allegations to pass unnoticed.

"What are the facts?

"I Believe in Unions."

"First, with reference to my attitude toward labor unions: I believe it to be just as proper and advantageous for labor to associate itself into organized groups for the advancement of its legitimate interests as for capital to combine for the same object. Sometimes they (labor unions) provide benefit features; sometimes they seek to increase wages but whatever their specific purpose, so long as it is to promote the well being of the employes, having always due regard for the just interests of the employer and the public, leaving every worker free to associate himself with such groups or to work independently, as he may choose, I favor them most heartily.

"As respects the question of the recognition or nonrecognition of labor unions in Colorado my attitude has been in conformity with the views I have expressed relative to the responsibilities of stockholders, directors and managers. The hiring and discharging of men and the framing of agreements as respects the same are functions which I have regarded as rightfully belonging to the management and not to the stockholders or directors. The Colorado Fuel & Iron company has been managed on this principle. The decision of the officers with respect to the recognition of the union was reached without any consultation or communication with me and I had no knowledge of their decision after the strike had been declared."

Correspondence Public.

"The correspondence between himself and the officers of the Colorado Fuel & Iron company during the strike which has already been made public showed Mr. Rockefeller said, that he had not hesitated to make suggestions for more adequate representation of the employes in the determination of matters pertaining to their working conditions; but that he had studiously avoided anything which might afford ground for the belief that he was "seeking to dictate a policy or arbitrarily control any situation."

"The only coal property in Colorado in which we are interested in anyway is the Colorado Fuel & Iron company," he continued. "In addition to this company there are many other coal mining companies in that state, in none of which either we or the Colorado Fuel & Iron company have any interest whatever and a large number of these companies were involved in the strike. For me to have attempted to dictate a policy or control the situation would have meant an assumption of authority far beyond what the investment which I represent in the Colorado Fuel & Iron company would have justified."

Mistakes Probably Made.

"Doubtless mistakes have been made and conditions still are imperfect. I have no desire to defend any conditions that are justly subject to criticism; I only ask that the responsibility for them be apportioned fairly. The problem now is for all concerned to develop increasing good will and to improve conditions so far as may be possible. To that end my thoughts and activities have for some time been devoted.

"As to the strike itself, its many distressing features have given me the deepest concern. I frankly confess that I felt there was something fundamentally wrong in a condition of affairs which rendered possible the loss of human lives, engendered hatred and bitterness, and brought suffering and privation upon hundreds of human beings. Without seeking to apportion blame, I determined that insofar as lay within my power, I would seek means of avoiding the possibility of similar conflicts arising elsewhere or in the same industry in the future. It was in this way that I came to recommend to my colleagues in the Rockefeller foundation the instituting of a series of studies into the fundamental problems arising out of industrial relations which resulted in securing the services of Mr. MacKenzie King, former minister of labor of Canada, to direct the studies."

Indorses King's Plan.

To the officers of the Colorado Fuel & Iron company, the witness stated, he had forwarded with his indorsement the outline of a plan by Mr. King to establish a board on which both employes and employer would be represented and before which questions affecting conditions of employment could be discussed and grievances examined. The president of the company replied that when the strike was ended the company would take steps to give the employes more direct representation in this respect. In accordance with this plan, Mr. Rockefeller continued, a joint conference between the executive officers of the company and representatives selected by the men was held in Denver on January 19, and "its spirit had convinced the management that it would lead to more active cooperation between the company and its employes in the future."

Development of Manhood.

"In conclusion, Mr. Chairman," said Mr. Rockefeller, "quite apart from any particular situation, may I express in utter frankness the views which as an individual and citizen I hold towards the problems into which your commission has been appointed to inquire? I believe that the ultimate object of all activities in a republic should be the development of the manhood of its citizens; that such manhood can be developed to the fullest degree only under conditions of freedom for the individual and that industrial enterprises can and should be conducted in accordance with these principles. I believe that a corporation should be deemed to consist of its stockholders, directors, officers and employes; that the real interests of all are one and that neither labor nor capital can permanently prosper unless the just rights of both are concerned.

"If with the responsibilities I have and the opportunities given me I am able to contribute towards promoting the well being of my fellow men through the lessening of injustice and the alleviation of human sufferings, I shall feel that it has been possible to realize the highest purpose of my life."

WHY HAIR FALLS OUT

Dandruff causes a feverish irritation of the scalp, the hair roots shrink, loosen and then the hair comes out fast. To stop falling hair at once and rid the scalp of every particle of dandruff, get a 25-cent bottle of Danderine at any drug store, pour a little in your hand and rub well into the scalp. After a few applications all dandruff disappears and the hair stops coming out. Adv.

TO STOP HEADACHE

Headache usually comes from a sluggish liver and bowels. If you feel bilious, dizzy or tongue is coated and stomach sour, just get a 10 cent box of Cascarets to start your liver and bowels and your headaches will end. Adv.

What Would You Do?

There are many times when one man questions another's actions and motives. Men act differently under different circumstances. The question is, what would you do right now if you had a severe cold? Could you do better than take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy? It is highly recommended by people who have used it for years and know its value. Mrs. O. E. Sargent, Peru, Ind., says: "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is worth its weight in gold and I take pleasure in recommending it." For sale by all dealers. Adv.

75 CARS OF OATS HELD BY FEDERAL AUTHORITIES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Seventy-five carloads of oats, intended for export shipment, have been seized by the federal authorities on the ground that the grain was adulterated within the meaning of the food and drug act.

This action was announced today by the department of agriculture, with warning to grain shippers and dealers that adulterations of grain will no longer be tolerated, and that "the prevalence of the custom in the past will not affect legal proceedings against future shipments found to be adulterated."

By the mixing of low-grade barley, weed seeds, dust and water in shipments of grains, the department says, shippers and dealers have been able to realize large profits, due to the fact that the grains are sold by weight.

HOW SOLDIERS LIVE AND FIGHT IN THE TRENCHES

London, Jan. 25th.—When it rains the trenches are half filled with water. The cold is always of the damp, penetrating, dreadful kind that chills to the very marrow. Hot food is served three times a day to the men in the trenches by other soldiers, who scurry like rabbits through long uncovered tunnels running back from the works concealing the guns.

These men in the trenches must have good food in order that they can have good blood, and if they have good blood, they have good courage, they keep warm because their circulation is good and their extremities are warm from exercise. Many men are invalided, however, because their blood and their stomach were not right to withstand the awful hardships of this winter campaign.

When you do not properly digest your food your blood becomes thin and every organ of the body soon feels the effect. The result is headaches, sleeplessness, nervousness and many other symptoms due to accumulation of poisons in the body. Unless the stomach is given aid at this stage more serious illnesses follow. Now is the time to help your weakened stomach—now is the time to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery (in tablet or liquid form). It has the same power to set you right as it has been proved to have in thousands of other cases. It will help your stomach so that the food you eat will nourish and sustain you and make good reviving blood. It will enable you to get rid of the waste a sluggish liver and irregular bowels have permitted to accumulate in your system.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is composed of known native healing vegetable roots and herbs with no alcohol nor narcotic drugs to [illegible] harmful habits. It can now be obtained in tablet or liquid form of [illegible] dealers, or send 50 cents for box of tablets.

Address, Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

Hair and the Marriage Market

Too many men have been unpleasantly surprised to find that their wife's hair which they had so greatly admired was only a switch or transformation. We now know that poor hair is a confession of either laziness or lack of knowledge and that fair care with sensible means will insure scalp health and hair beauty. In washing the hair it is not advisable [illegible] a preparation made for shampooing only. You can enjoy the best that is known for about three cents a shampoo by getting a package of canthrox from your druggist; dissolve a teaspoonful in a cup of hot water and your shampoo is ready. After its use the hair dries rapidly with uniform color. Dandruff, excess oil and dirt are dissolved and entirely disappear. Your hair will be so fluffy that it will look much heavier than it is. Its lustre and softness will also delight you, while the stimulating [illegible] the health [illegible] Adv.

ROAD INCREASE WOULD MEAN ONLY $18,000,000

"Injured" Engineer Shows Up and Says He Was Not Hurt by Surprise Test

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Eighteen million dollars would cover the normal increase of payrolls of western railroads if they granted the demands of the enginemen now being arbitrated here, according to a statement made at the hearing here today by Warren S. Stone of counsel for the men.

He made the statement in the course of cross-examination of J. H. Keefe, assistant general manager of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe railroad, who had estimated the added cost at more than $40,000,000.

In the matter of "surprise tests" by which railroads seek to determine the instantaneous efficiency of their men, the two sides got closer together.

W. L. Park, vice president of the Illinois Central, and a member of the board, said that he had acted on a committee representing the Harriman roads at which a standard for such tests had been agreed upon. At this W. S. Carter, representing the men, said:

"I am much impressed with what Mr. Park has said, as he did find it possible to standardize these tests. I and Mr. Stone will agree to act with counsel for the other side as the chairman suggests."

W. W. Thompson of Plymouth, Mich., denied that he was injured at Dover, Okla., six years ago as a result of a surprise test. O. F. Modenbach, who testified a month ago that he and Thompson both jumped from their engine at the time, repeated his original story, and that the matter was allowed rest there.

Modenbach reiterated that he and Thompson were running on the Oklahoma division of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad, when suddenly confronted by the red signal of danger which proved to be a surprise test. Both jumped, he said. The witness escaped with bruises, but the engineer struck a whistling post, sustaining a broken collar bone and was laid up for three weeks.

Thompson said he was employed on the Rock Island for two months in the winter of 1908-9. He said that he had orders to meet a train at Dover, Okla., and although for a moment a switch showed danger his train was under control and the signal was corrected without incident, except that his engine was out of fuel. He did not jump, had never experienced a surprise test and had never broken his collar bone, he said.

Warren S. Stone, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, of which Thompson said he was a member, demanded that the witness produce a skiagraph to prove that his collar bone had never been broken.

"Taht is a matter of personal privilege with the witness," put in James M. Sheean, attorney for the railroads.

"I'm agreeable," said Thompson. "If I have any broken bones I'd like to know it myself."

Y. M. C. A. GYMNASIUM EXHIBITION

Friday and Saturday, 8:15 p. m. Admission: Children, 15c; adults, 25c. Adv.

WARLIKE HEAD-DRESS FOR LADIES OF FASHION

One of the upper photographs shows the most modern headdress of women who are pronounced fashion advocates. [illegible] a woman with her hair arranged in the most up-to-date fashion, a product of the European war. All of the pins used in this arrangement have heads of soldiers, flags of the [illegible] nations and [illegible]

LADIES' HIGH BUTTON BOOTS

Cloth top, fawn and gray, Sorosis and Restshu.

Prices $3.50, $4, $4.50

Robbins

LATIN-AMERICA SHOWS GREAT INTEREST IN THE COSTA RICAN TREATY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The La[tin-American] diplomatic corps manifested a d[eep] interest today in the announcem[ent] that the United States government h[as] begun to negotiate a new treaty w[ith] Costa Rica, supplementary to the p[act] with Nicaragua, now pending in t[he] United States senate, by which an o[ption] in an interoceanic canal route [is] sought for this government as well [as] a naval base in the Bay of Fonseca.

With the idea of improving its re[la]tions with the Central American repu[b]lics the United States government [in]tends also to treat liberally with Ho[n]duras and Salvador for their rights [in] the Bay of Fonseca. Secretary Bry[an] also may stop in these countries [on] an official visit on his return from [the] opening of the Panama canal [in] March.

No price has as yet been determi[ned] upon as compensation for an option [on] Costa Rica's rights in the canal rou[te].

The rights of Costa Rica in the ri[ver] San Juan, which forms a part of [the] proposed canal route and is the n[at]ural boundary between that coun[try] and Nicaragua, has for some time be[en] the basis of protests against the pen[d]ing treaty recently reported favora[bly] to the senate. It reached its clim[ax] when the treaty with Nicaragua w[as] first proposed in the Taft and later the Wilson administration.

"IMPORTANT PAPERS" DELAY DACIA'S DEPARTURE

GALVESTON, Tex., Jan. 25.—[A] package of important papers," ma[iled] from New York Friday afternoo[n], now said to be delaying the depar[ture] of the steamer Dacia, the captain a[nd] the agent of the steamship said tonig[ht]. The papers, it was said, should ar[rive] in Galveston Tuesday and the Da[cia] will then begin her voyage to Rott[er]dam by way of Norfolk, carrying [11,000] bales of cotton.

The papers are said to be the re[cord] of the ships' transfer from German [to] American ownership.

COLLISION AT SEA IS NARROWLY AVERTED

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 25.—A story [of] a narrow escape from collision w[ith] the German cruiser Karlsruhe, [...] miles east of Barbados, December [...] as his vessel was driving before [a] tropical storm was told here today [by] Iver Tuvasson, captain of the Swed[ish] barge Maorilands. Captain Tuvass[on] said the warship was riding the g[ale] just before day with two merchantm[en] lashed to her sides and no lights sho[w]ing.

The three vessels loomed up, he sa[id] just in time for him to steer clear [by] two ship lengths.

How To Get Rid of a Bad Cough

A Home-Made Remedy that Will Do It Quickly. Cheap and Easily Made

If you have a bad cough or chest c[old] which refuses to yield to ordinary re[me]dies, get from any druggist 2½ oun[ces] of Pinex (50 cents worth), pour int[o a] pint bottle and fill the bottle with pl[ain] granulated sugar syrup. Start tak[ing] a teaspoonful every hour or two. In [24] hours your cough will be conquered [or] very nearly so. Even whooping cough [is] greatly relieved in this way.

The above mixture makes a full p[int]—a family supply—of the finest co[ugh] syrup that money could buy at a c[ost] of only 54 cents. Easily prepared i[n 5] minutes. Full directions with Pinex.

This Pinex and Sugar Syrup pre[pa]ration takes right hold of a [cough and] gives almost immediate relief. It l[oos]ens the dry, hoarse or tight [cough in a] way that is really [remarkable]. [illegible]

[illegible]

Children Cry for Fletcher's CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhœa. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

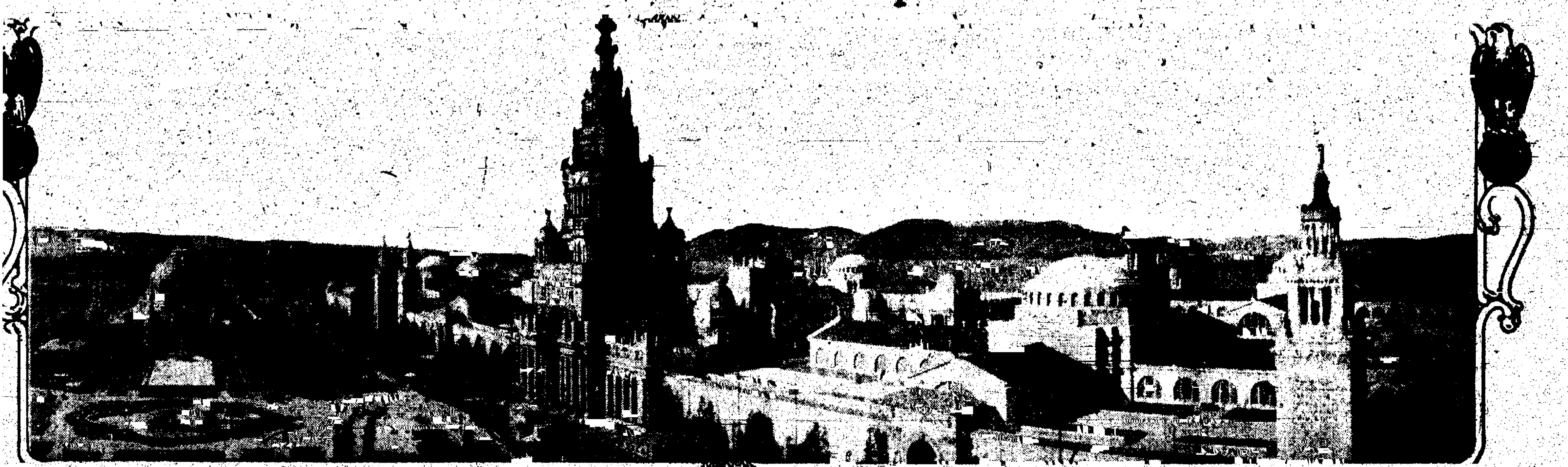
The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years

NewspaperARCHIVE®

THE year 1915 is here. With it has come the event that will make the year's page in history stand out as in bas-relief. The Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco is the most wonderful of all celebrations, and it commemorates the most wonderful achievement of man. The great Exposition is a wonderland of fascinating color. The illumination is the most spectacular ever attempted. Forty foreign nations and forty-three states and territories are participating in this $50,000,000 monument to peace and culture. More than [3]00 national and international congresses and conventions are meeting in San Francisco so that the many hundred thousand members may have the advantage of the Exposition. Hundreds of great special events are on the Exposition program, making several for each day of the 288 that the Exposition gates are open to the world between Feb. 20 and Dec. 4.

Where the Eyes of the Whole Earth Are Looking; World's Greatest Exposition at the Golden Gate



A PART OF THE MAIN EXHIBIT SECTION OF THE GREAT PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

[P]anorama, taken from the dome of Festival Hall, at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. The view shows the western part of the main group of exhibit palaces, looking down the Avenue of Palms. The tall Tower of Jewels, in the center, which is 435 feet high, con[fronts] the famous Golden Gate entrance to the bay of San Francisco. The domed structure at the left is the Palace of Horticulture. The other palaces shown, from left to right, are those of Education, Liberal Arts, Agriculture, Manufactures and Transportation. Beyond these [d]own the bay of San Francisco, with Mount Tamalpais and the hills of Marin county in the background. In front of the Palace of Horticulture are the great South Gardens. The photograph was taken early in December, 1914, more than two months before the opening of the [Expo]sition, Feb. 20, 1915.

HOW TO INVADE THE U. S.

[Ge]rmans Planned a Series of Seacoast Raids—Military Writer Says They Had No Hopes of Conquering Uncle Sam, but Expected to Give Him a Severe Drubbing

[Th]e much discussed German plan [for] the invasion of the United [State]s has just been published in [Engl]ish as a chapter in "Operations [Over] the Sea," a characteristic Ger[man] military book by Freiherr von [Edel]sheim. According to the Out[look] Press of New York, the pub[lishe]rs, Von Edelsheim was a mem[ber] of the German general staff in [...]. The chapter reads:

"[Oper]ations against the United States [of No]rth America would have to be [conduc]ted in a different manner from [those] against England. During the [last fe]w years political friction with [that st]ate, especially friction arising [from c]ommercial causes, has not been [lacking], and the difficulties that have [arisen] have mostly been settled by our [giving] way. As this obliging attitude [has its] limits, we have to ask ourselves [what] force we can possibly bring to [bear in] order to meet the attacks of the [United] States against our interests and [to impo]se our will.

"[Our] fleet probably will be able to de[feat th]e naval forces of the United [States], which are distributed over two [oceans] and over long distances. But it [would] be a mistake to suppose that de[feat of] their fleet will force the United [States] with its immense resources into [suing fo]r peace.

"[In v]iew of the small number of [Americ]an merchantmen, in view of the [small] value of the American colonies, [which] are not even pacified, in view of [the exc]ellent fortifications with which [the gre]at American seaports are pro[tected] and which cannot be taken ex[cept w]ith heavy losses, and in view of [the lar]ge number of American seaports, [w]hich we cannot blockade at the [same ti]me, our fleet has no means to [force t]hat opponent through successful [naval] operations to conclude a peace [on our] terms.

"[The p]ossibility must be taken into ac[count] that the fleet of the United States will at first not venture into battle, but that it will withdraw into fortified harbors, in order to wait for a favorable opportunity of achieving minor successes. Therefore it is clear that naval action alone will not be decisive against the United States, but that the combined action of navy and army will be required.

"Considering the great extent of the United States, the conquest of the country by an army of invasion is not possible. But there is every reason to believe that victorious enterprises on the Atlantic coast, and the conquest of the most important arteries through which imports and exports pass, will create such an unbearable state of affairs in the whole country that the government will readily offer acceptable conditions in order to obtain peace.

"If Germany begins preparing a fleet of transports and troops for landing purposes at the moment when the battle fleet streams out of our harbors we may conclude that operations on American soil can begin after about four weeks, and it cannot be doubted that the United States will not be able to oppose to us within that time an army equivalent to our own.

Ridicules Our Militia.

"At present the regular army of the United States amounts to 65,000 men, of whom about 30,000 could be disposed of. Of these at least 10,000 are required for watching the Indian territories and for guarding the fortifications on the sea coast. Therefore only about 20,000 men of the regular army are ready for war. Besides, about 100,000 militia are in existence, of whom the larger part have not been trained since the last war. Lastly, the militia is not efficient. It is armed with inferior weapons and its training is worse than its armament.

Must Attack by Surprise.

"As an operation by surprise against America is impossible, on account of the length of time during which the transports are on the way, only the landing can be effected by surprise. Nevertheless, stress must be laid on the fact that the rapidity of the invasion will considerably facilitate victory against the United States, owing to the absence of methodical preparation for mobilization, owing to the inexperience of the personnel, and owing to the weakness of the regular army.

"In order to occupy permanently a considerable part of the United States and to protect our lines of operation so as to enable us to fight successfully against all forces which that country in the course of time can oppose to us, considerable forces would be required. Such an operation would be greatly hampered by the fact that it would require a second passage of the transport fleet in order to ship the necessary troops that long distance. However, it seems questionable whether it would be advantageous to occupy a great stretch of country for a considerable time. The Americans will not feel inclined to conclude peace because one or two provinces are occupied by an army of invasion, but because of the enormous material losses which the whole country will suffer if the Atlantic harbor towns, in which the threads of the whole [commerce] of the United States are concentrated, are torn away from them one after the other.

Seize Our Big Ports.

"Therefore the task of the fleet would be to undertake a series of large landing operations, through which we are able to take several of these important and wealthy towns within a brief space of time. By interrupting their communications by destroying buildings serving the state, commerce and [traffic], defense by taking away all material for war and transport, and lastly by levying heavy contributions. [...]

should be able to inflict damage on the United States.

"For such enterprises a smaller military force will suffice. Nevertheless, the American defense will find it difficult to undertake a successful enterprise against that kind of warfare. Through an extremely well-developed railway system enables them to concentrate troops within a short time on the different points on the coast, the concentration of the troops and the time which is lost until it is recognized which of the many threatened points of landing will really be utilized will, as a rule, make it possible for the army of invasion to carry out its operation with success under the cooperation of the fleet at the point chosen. The corps landed can either take the offensive against gathering hostile forces, or withdraw to the transports in order to land at another place.

"It should be pointed out that Germany is the only great power which is able to tackle the United States single-handed. England could be victorious on sea, but would not be able to protect Canada, where the Americans would find consolation for their defeats on sea. Of the other great powers none possesses a fleet of transports required for such an operation."

Heartburn, indigestion or distress of the stomach is instantly relieved by HERBINE. It forces the badly digested food out of the body and restores tone in the stomach and bowels. Price 50c. Sold by Helley-Arcularius Drug Co. Adv.

Y. M. C. A. GYMNASIUM EXHIBITION

Friday and Saturday, 8:15 p. m. Admission: Children, 15c; adults, 25c. Adv.

BRITISH MAY SEIZE WILHELMINA CARGO

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Unless a positive guarantee is given that the cargo of foodstuffs on the American steamer Wilhelmina which sailed from New York Friday for Germany, will not reach the German army, it is likely the ship will be stopped by the allies. Because of the alleged general practice of the German authorities in seizing foodstuffs for military use, it is said that the British officials would not seize the consignment of the food ship to some individual or firm if any proof were given that its ultimate destination would not be the army.

Under conditions alleged to exist in Germany, it is believed here virtually impossible to guarantee that any foodstuffs destined for civilian use will reach the consignees.

Falling Hair Caused By Dandruff

HOW TO DESTROY THE DANDRUFF GERM AND SAVE YOUR HAIR

Thin, brittle, colorless and scraggy hair is mute evidence of a neglected scalp, of dandruff, that awful scourge. There is nothing so destructive to the hair as dandruff. It robs the hair of its lustre, its strength and its very life, eventually producing a feverishness and itching of the scalp, which if not remedied, causes the hair roots to shrink, loosen and die; then the hair falls out fast. [To destroy] the dandruff germ, you should get your druggist to prepare a lotion consisting of 6 ounces Bay Rum, 2 ounces Lavona de Composee and ½ dram Menthol Crystals. Rub this thoroughly into the scalp with the finger tips. It will kill the dandruff germ at once, and after the first application your hair will take on that life, lustre and luxuriance which is so beautiful. It will become wavy and fluffy, and have the appearance of abundance and incomparable gloss and softness, but what will please you most will be after just a few weeks' use, when you will actually see a lot of fine, downy hair, new hair—sprouting all over the scalp. Adv.

[Ga]in the Mastery Over Blood Trouble

[No M]atter How Disheartening [Y]ou Can Overcome It.

[Blood] disorders are quickly checked by [S. S. S.], the famous blood purifier. It [goes] into the blood and in three minutes traversed the entire circulation. [It gene]rates to where the blood is made, [drives] out those spots and places [where st]agnation has settled, it cleanses [the me]mbranes, drives irritation from [the joi]nts, fills the blood stream with [a heal]ing influence and from head to foot [destroys] conditions that make for blood [trouble]. There are people in every com[munity] who know this to be true. They [have us]ed S. S. S. for severe forms of [rheumat]ism, for indolent, ulcerated spots, [eru]ptive skin diseases, for any and [all th]e bodily conditions caused by [blood lo]aded with impurities. Being a [product] of Nature it can not hurt [...] [...] a host of people who [...] by first trying to the [...] which have [...] any unfortunates. If the [...] out in a rash, if boils or [...] appear, if there are blood [...] or any other indications of im[pure blood] get a bottle of S. S. S. at [any dru]g store. [...] If [...] write to the Medical Dept., The Swift Specific Co., 38 Swift [Bldg.], Atlanta, Ga. [...]

What the Press Agents Say

THE STORY OF JULIUS CAESAR

Before reaching his twentieth birthday, Caesar meets and falls madly in love with pretty Cornelia, daughter of Lucius Cinna. They are soon married, despite the advice of their friends, who well know the bitter animosity existing between Sulla, dictator of Rome, and Lucius Cinna. The immediate result of this hasty marriage is an annulment and the banishment from Rome of Caesar. He leaves, vowing that the eternal city shall again hear of him.

This does not occur until 20 years later, when he returns at news of Sulla's death and plunges briskly into the campaign for the consulship. In this he is aided by Calpurnia, daughter of the wealthy Piso. Caesar and Calpurnia are married and Caesar is elected to the consulship in the face of strong opposition by Cato, the younger, who fears the growing popularity of the still youthful statesman. To further fortify himself against the attacks of Cato, Caesar forms a political alliance with Pompey and Crassus. Caesar then gives his daughter Julia, by his first wife, Cornelia, in marriage to Pompey and turns his restless ambition to greater fields.

News that he will set out with an expeditionary force to western Europe brings a strong protest from the Gauls. One day a beautiful Druidess visits Caesar and attempts to end his life, thwarted only by the ever-watchful, loving eye of Calpurnia. Not in the least daunted, Caesar pushes his campaign into Gaul with characteristic vigor, sweeps to destruction the formidable tribes headed by Vercingetorix in a series of the most brilliant battles recorded in history, and returns triumphant to Rome.

Meanwhile, Pompey grows jealous of the conqueror's ever increasing power and stirs up the senate against him, citing the Roman law that no man may become proconsul and retain military command. Marc Antony warns Caesar, at Ravenna, of what he may expect in Rome, while Marcus Brutus, nephew of Cato, visits Caesar with the senate's dictum. And Caesar, placing the matter squarely before his soldiers and receiving their answer, "Without Caesar there is no Rome," orders his troops across the Rubicon. The senate declares him a traitor, but the populace hails him with acclaim and ceremony.

Then the struggle for the mastery of the world begins. Caesar robs the Temple of Saturn to secure money for his troops and pursues Pompey to Pharsalus, where a desperate battle takes place, resulting in the annihilation of Pompey's army and the flight of its leader into Egypt. Back to Rome goes victorious Caesar to fight no more and to be made dictator for life.

In 44 B. C., Julius Caesar, now 56 years of age, settles down to the administration of justice with a temperance and wisdom mellowed by age and experience. But his old enemy, Cato, intent upon the dictator's destruction, hatches a conspiracy in which he and Brutus are the ringleaders. When veiled rumors of this reach Caesar he refuses to affront the dignity of the senate with armed guards, and one day permits the opening long watched for by the conspirators. Brutus touches him upon the should and the next second a knife flashes in the air. Caesar reels, the target of a dozen. "And thou, too, Brutus? Then fall Caesar!"

Pandemonium reigns! The city is aflame with riot and murder. Marc Antony, concluding his oration in the market place, smiles. "Mischief, thou art afoot—take thou what course thou wilt!"

"Julius Caesar" will be shown at the Opera house today, continuous performance from 2 p. m. to 11 p. m.

Had Tuberculosis, Now Insured

When one knows a man has been afflicted with Consumption, and later obtained insurance, it means that he has recovered his health, as in this case.

442 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Gentlemen:—I was troubled with night sweats, a severe cough and was very weak; having, in fact, absolutely no ambition whatever. I consulted a physician, who told me my lungs were affected. Not satisfied, I went to another doctor, who said that I was in the first stages of Consumption. At this point I started to take Eckman's Alterative. The night sweats stopped almost immediately, my cough became looser and gradually disappeared. My weight is now 142 pounds, and my physician has pronounced me perfectly sound, which, together with the fact that I have just been accepted by two different insurance companies for insurance, makes me sure of my entire recovery." (Abbreviated.)

(Affidavit) W. E. GEE.

Eckman's Alterative is most efficacious in bronchial catarrh and severe throat and lung affections and upbuilding the system. Contains no harmful or habit-forming drugs. Accept no substitutes. Small size, $1; regular size, $2. Sold by leading druggists. Write for booklet of recoveries. [Eckman Laboratory, Philadelphia.] Adv.

MISS JEAN SHELBY IN "SEVEN KEYS TO BALDPATE"

George M. Cohan's Mystery Farce at the Opera House Next Monday Evening.

"THE CRAVEN"

Today at the Empress the two-reel "Reliance" feature, "The Craven," will be the special attraction. The story is of a blacksmith who is big and strong physically, but has not the courage to put his strength to good purpose. How he redeems himself from the stigma of cowardice and makes good is the story as told by Wallace Reid, Signe Auen and F. D. Sears, who take the leads in this picture release.

"A Lucky Hole," a two-reel Broncho, is also on the bill and is a new version of "back to farm" story, with Elizabeth Burbridge, J. Barnes Sherry, Louise Glaum and Todd Burns in the leading characters. It's the story of a country girl with visions of city life—of life in the glare of the white lights. How she goes to the city, how she succeeds and struggles to keep up with the procession, and how she finally lands back on the farm and is glad. It is told in a fascinating manner, with plenty of thrilling situations and tensely dramatic moments. A good story well told.

"A Flurry in Art," a Komic comedy—a unique comedy—drawn with Fay Tincher and Tod Browning as the principal funsters, is also on the bill today, and will surely amuse you; so don't fail to see her today at the Empress.

"SEVEN KEYS TO BALDPATE"

"Seven Keys to Baldpate" has produced more laughs than anything on the American stage in many years. It was a 10 months' hit in New York and was six months in Chicago last season. Its success shows that play popularity may be had without recourse to sensational sex or other derangements of imaginative and delinquent authors. It can be said of George M. Cohan, who, it is understood, has done his best in writing this play, that he has never written any play to which an exception could be taken on moral grounds. They have all been clean and proper, and the little American flag waver promises to keep right on in his original and successful way. "Seven Keys to Baldpate" will be shown at the Opera house, Monday evening, February 1.

OPERA HOUSE VAUDEVILLE

The biggest and best vaudeville show seen here in some time opens at the [...] engagement at the Opera house with a matinee at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. Some of the finest talent that could be obtained will appear these two days, and no one should miss the opportunity of seeing this week's all-star bill. Princess Kalama and company in "A Night in Hawaii," have one of the most beautiful and melodious acts that has appeared at the Opera house in some time. The Princess will be remembered as the one who danced the original Hula Hula dance when she appeared here last winter with the biggest act on the [...] Hawaiians. Jack Meredith, presenting Snoozer, the onetime wonder, regarded as the cleverest dog in the world, will be one of the big features of this week's bill. Alvin and Keeny, presenting fun on the flying rings, is a big novelty act, including some very difficult feats. Amoris and Mulvey, in their own skit, "A Night in Paris," are very entertaining. The Cabaret trio, the three boys who are the masters of both song and music, offer a high-class singind and instrumental act that no one should miss. The Opera house still maintains its policy of running along with the five big acts the usual three first-run photoplays. Three shows daily: Matinees, 2:30; evenings, 7:15-9-15. All seats reserved.

ORPHEUM—BURNS

"After all, there is no dance that can displace the waltz," said Carlos Sebastian, the well-known exponent of the modern dances, who, with Miss Dorothy Bentley, appeared in the Orpheum bill at the Burns last night. "No other dance is so beautiful and no other dance so prolific in variation and development."

Carlos Sebastian and Miss Bentley, who off the stage is Mrs. Sebastian, share honors terpsichorean with Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle and Joan Sawyer and Maurice. The Sebastians were the only dancers in New York city who appeared one year in continuous engagement at one place, the Jardin Des Danse.

The tango, the beautiful hesitation waltz and the fox trot, which were danced by Mr. Sebastian and Miss Bentley, combine a perfect technique and execution with the grace that comes from long training and perfect control. The altitude possibly affected their ofering last night, which was regrettably short.

"Our stage dances are, of course, elaborated over the ordinary steps in these dances," said Mr. Sebastian, "and then, too, I often stage many of my dances to spebial music. For instance, my aesthetic dance to the Barcarolle of the Tales of Hoffman, which was originated by me. Among the new dances, the fox trot is just now very popular, although the hesitation waltz stil holds the place of honor in the programs of the modern dancers."

For some time Mr. Sebastian was one of the most successful teachers in New York city.

5 lbs. pop corn, 25c. Chick's. Adv.

SUFFRAGE SCORES A POINT IN NEW JERSEY

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 25.—The senate and house committees on judiciary gave a public hearing today on the resolution to amend the state constitution by extending the right of franchise to women.

The resolution was passed last year. If it passes the present legislature the question will be submitted to a vote of the electorate this year.

DON'T WASH YOUR HAIR WITH SOAP

When you wash your hair don't use soap. Most soaps and prepared shampoos contain too much alkali, which is very injurious, as it dries the scalp and makes the hair brittle.

The best thing to use is just plain mulsified cocoanut oil, for this is pure and entirely greaseless. It's very cheap and beats soaps or anything else all to pieces. You can get this at any drug store, and a few ounces will last the whole family for months.

Simply moisten the hair with water and rub it in, about a teaspoonful is all that is required. It makes an abundance of rich, creamy lather, cleanses thoroughly, and rinses out easily. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and is soft, fresh looking, bright, fluffy, wavy and easy to handle. Besides, it loosens and takes out every particle of dust, dirt and dandruff. Adv.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

SPORTING NEWS

JOHNSON-WILLARD FIGHT LOOKS LIKE IT WILL BE A GO

Curley Says That Big Negro Will Get Into Mexico Without a Fuss

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The Jack Johnson-Jess Willard battle for the heavyweight championship of the world will be seen a reality. The doubtful stage has been passed, for during the past week all details were completed, and the machinery set in motion for the probable transfer of the title from Ethopian to Caucasian.

The date definitely decided upon is Saturday afternoon, March 6; the place, Juarez—not the bull ring, but the race track—and the distance, 40 rounds. The Herculean Willard sincerely believes that he will relieve Johnson of all championship responsibility on the aforesaid date. So firm in his conviction is Willard that he has canceled all but one of his theatrical engagements before setting out for his training quarters at El Paso. Kansas City was honored with Willard's presence last week, the giant passing up Omaha, Dallas, Peoria, Oklahoma City, Des Moines and St. Joseph, at which townships he was booked to appear in stage exhibitions.

Willard reached El Paso the other day and lost no time in selecting a camp for his preparatory exercises. Big Jess last week tipped the scales at 242 pounds, and expects to work off the superfluous 12 pounds before entering the arena to battle with the mammoth Nubian.

Tom Jones, a member of the syndicate promoting the bout on behalf of Willard, accompanied Jess to El Paso, which is across the border from Juarez. Jack Curley, who concocted the match, and gained Johnson's consent to the meeting, left the metropolis last Tuesday, bound direct for El Paso. Before departing Curley explained why he selected the Juarez race course as the site for hostilities.

Why the Race Track.

"The main reason I decided on the Mexican town was because it is more centrally located than the other places under consideration," said curly-haired Curley.

"Then again the accommodations, hotel and public, and the facilities for transportation at Juarez excel those of the other cities that bid for the match. Also the officials of the track will not conduct a race meeting on the day of the fight. From the owners of the course we have also received many concessions, as well as from the town of El Paso. A body of citizens there has given us a suite of offices and has contributed $5,000 toward promoting the mill.

"So it can readily be seen that there were reasons aplenty for favoring Juarez," concluded Curley.

If dispatches from Vera Cruz are to be believed, Johnson is in strict training for the clash with Willard. Before arriving at that place Johnson was said to have worked conscientiously at Buenos Ayres, where he was encamped for several weeks. The mulatto champion has three sparring partners with him and in a day or so Mike Donaldson, the Haverstraw middleweight, will leave this port for Juarez to serve as Johnson's fourth aide. Johnson has already received $2,000 for transportations and expenses, and is to receive $30,000 for his end, regardless of the outcome.

Willard to Have Help.

It is said that Willard will have the services of Jim Jeffries and Tom Sharkey in the capacity of trainers during the final days of the training siege. Of what value those two old timers will be to the cowpuncher remains to be seen. Both Jeffries and Sharkey bear strong animosity toward Johnson and they would teach Jess every trick of the trade if they thought it would help in accomplishing the downfall of the haughty black.

Willie Ritchie may yet be given a chance to regain the lightweight title he relinquished to Freddie Welsh last July. But the Californian will have to score an unadulterated knockout in order to win back his lost laurels, whereas Welsh secured the bauble by merely outboxing Ritchie.

A return match between Welsh and Ritchie is in the incubator stage just at present, but it is expected to be definitely settled in a day or two.

Plan Mill on Feb. 9.

It is proposed to bring this pair together for 10 rounds at Madison Square Garden on the evening of February 9. Welsh has assented to a return engagement and it remains only for Ritchie to post acceptance to clinch the match.

Jimmy Johnston, the demon boy manager, who is arranging the bouts for the Show association, which holds forth in the famous Short temple—Madison Square Garden has wired Ritchie an offer of $5,000 to fight Welsh. Ritchie, however, is holding out for the privilege of taking 30 per cent of the receipts, or the $5,000 guarantee.

It appears as if Ritchie will have to take the $5,000 flat or pass up the match, as Jimmy Johnson declares he will not concede any percentage privilege to the erstwhile lightweight champion.

Oscar Matthew (Battling Nelson) simply will not hearken to reason. For over two years the once durable Dane has been informed that he is no longer "there" as a title star, but the mayor of Hegewisch believes otherwise, and is quite ready to prove it with a practical demonstration.

Nelson in His Glory.

For over a year Nelson has [illegible] the spark was fanned into a flame when, last week, he acted as chief second to Leach Cross in his tilt with young Shugrue.

Nelson actually fought a battle by himself while directing Cross' plan of campaign. The old battler thought he was in all his glory once more; that he was still the world's lightweight champion, and that the plaudits were all for him. It was a strongly reminiscent scene when Bat went into the [illegible] occupied by Cross. It revived [illegible] ing afternoon two years ago when the same Cross administered an unmerciful beating to the venerable fighting machine, Battling Nelson. Now they are the closest of friends.

In these times of uncertainty it would not be surprising to hear of Nelson, breaking out once again and insisting that he is the logical contender for the world's lightweight title.

White to Fight His Way 'Round World

CHARLEY WHITE

The shifty young lightweight of Chicago, who will meet Lightweight Champion of the World Freddie Welsh in a 10-round bout at Madison Square garden, New York city. White, in a recent interview, declraed that he intended to "fight his way round the world." This means that after his bout with Welsh White plans to sail for Australia and that he will later visit England, meeting all comers at 135 pounds or under.

BOXING IS NOT DAMAGING TO SOUL, SAYS OHIO MINISTER

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 25.—"Scientific boxing is not damaging to the soul. If more of us ministers got into the ring and were knocked out, we would emerge better men and ministers for the experience."

Ministerial opposition to the scheduled Jim Flynn-Gunboat Smith bout here February 1, at the First Regiment armory, received a setback today with the above statement from the Rev. Guy Emery Shipler, well known pastor of the Church of Epiphany. He is a supporter of the Cincinnati boxing commission.

The commission, in a letter to Mayor Spiegel, refused to define between the moral merits of a permit for the Flynn-Smith bout and a permit issued by the Philadelphia Y. M. C. A. for a bout between A. D. Biddle and Philadelphia Jack O'Brien, before Biddle's Bible class.

SPRINGS FIGHTER BEATEN IN DENVER TOURNAMENT

DENVER, Jan. 25.—The boxing and wrestling tournament held here during the last week under the rules of the Amateur Athletic association ended tonight. The victors will meet pugilists from Kansas City and Salt Lake City, the final winners to represent the Rocky mountain district in the contests to be held in San Francisco during the exposition. The winners tonight were:

Boxing, In the bantamweight class, Herb Thomas won over Budge Boyle.

Featherweight—George Mayer won over Wesley Stewart.

Special class—Allen Rowbotham won over Lloyd McKenzie of Colorado Springs.

Lightweight—Wallace Preston won over Mack Stagley.

Welterweight—John Andrews defeated Fank Stevens.

Middleweight—Tommy Theison defeated Chuck Burns.

Heavyweight — James McMahon, Leadville, defeated Blois Kadin.

Wrestling, lightweight—Louis Eisele defeated John Cullen.

Welterweight—Henry Tanberg won from Jimmy Christy.

Heavyweight—Peter Jordan defeated Gus Eske.

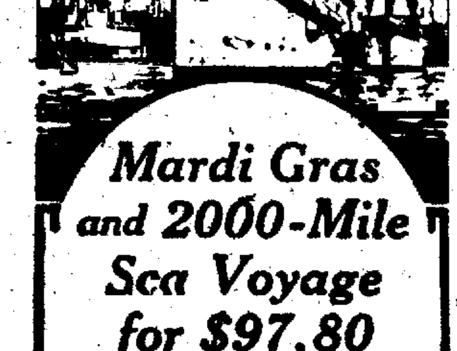
Details of the Kansas City and Salt Lake City tournament are being worked out.

Fed Minor League for New England

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 25.—Hugh A. McKinnon, an agent of the Federal baseball league, announced here today that a meeting will be held in New Haven [illegible] preliminary steps to organize an eight-team Federal minor league in New England.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Officials of the Federal Baseball league have been working for the last five weeks on a plan to organize a New England minor Federal league, President James A. Gilmore said tonight.

British women in Buenos Aires, Argentine have organized to [illegible]



Mardi Gras and 2000-Mile Sea Voyage for $97.80

The greatest problem has been accomodations while attending this festival. This plan overcomes that. Take your choice of rail lines to New York, thence on one of the

Southern Pacific Steamships

to New Orleans. This gives you fourteen days on land and sea, and the expense of berth and meals on ship is included in the above cost.

You can stop two days at New Orleans and [illegible] board ship while in port for only $15.00. Mardi Gras ship sails from New York February 10, arrives New Orleans February 15. For further [illegible]

H. F. K[illegible], C. A.
313 [illegible] Bldg.
D[illegible], Col.

JOHNSON THINKS HE CAN ENTER MEXICO WITH EASE

Hasn't Divulged Plan, However—Willard Arrives at El Paso Training Quarters

EL PASO, Jan. 25.—Jack Johnson is expected to arrive on January 29 at the Barbadoes, British West Indies. Jess Willard, who is to meet the big African at Juares March 6, arrived here today. He will begin training in two or three days at a ranch on the American side of the Rio Grande.

Regarding how Johnson, who is named in a federal warrant in the United States, will enter Mexico from the British-owned islands, was not made clear by the fight promoters. Villa's expected attack on Tampico, an east coast port, may solve the problem.

Tom Jones, Willard's manager, expressed the belief that there would be no difficulty in any event and that the battle for the heavyweight championship would be held at the alloted time.

Welsh Must Dodge Certain Americans to Hold His Title

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Freddie Welsh will be lightweight champion of the world just so long as he dodges meeting one of the first class American scrappers in a decision bout. The first time he does it's a fairly safe bet that Welsh will be dethroned.

Welsh already has been outpointed in no-decision bouts by Charley White of Chicago and Young Shugrue of Jersey City. Over a long route it seems pretty certain that either could take Welsh's measure. Willie Ritchie, if he ever got another chance at Welsh, looks good enough to win back the title, provided that an American referee presides at the affair. Johnny Dundee, recently graduated from the featherweight devision, is game, fast and a good hitter. He'd have at least an even chance against the Briton.

Johnny Kilbane ranked as Welsh's superior in punching power and equal to Welsh in scientific qualities, would be a good bet if he ever got a chance against Welsh. Kilbane is featherweight champion just now, but he has begun to outgrow his class. He is looking around for scraps with lightweights, but up to the present, Welsh has ignored him.

Fact is, the pugilistic woods just now are full of good lightweights. There are more top-notchers today than there has been at one time for many years. In addition to those already mentioned there are plenty of good lightweights who are in the "comer" class—and some who are in the "going" class.

Leach Cross, once ranked among the best lightweights in the country, is slipping. But he's still good. Johnny ("Young") Lustig of New York is coming fast and in a few months more may rank with the classiest performers in the game. Joe Rivers, the Mexican, is slipping. "Harlem Tommy" Murphy is doing likewise. But both are still capable of putting up a real argument.

Battling Terry of Newcastle, Pa., has been coming along nicely. He has been worked along early stages and is rising to a point now where he is getting lots of recognition. Terry's most recent notable performance was a victory over Hal Stewart in Grand Rapids on New Years day. Stewart a short time before had beaten Joe Mandot.

There's a chap named Gallant from up in Boston town who is coming along at a great rate, torn and scattered throughout the west are some other youngsters in the lighweight division who promise to have a nationwide reputation within a year or so.

The fact that the harvest of ligthweights has been good this year and will be even better next year must be pleasing to the fight fans. A battle between lighweights usually is worth the price of admission. Fans ought to get paid—instead of paying—to see "white hopes" perform. Middleweight bouts, of late, don't furnish the excitement and thrill of other years.

And so the public, of late, has turned to the lightweight division and it finds that the division has become populated with at least a dozen top-notchers and a dozen others who promise to reach the crest within a short time.

Sunny South Gun Tourney Starts

HOUSTON, Tex., Jan. 25.—Contestants from many states today began the six-day grind of the fourteenth annual Sunny South shooting handicap. Harry Murrelle of Houston, Tex., professional, was high gun for the day with a break of 193 targets.

U. S. MAY SUPERINTEND ELECTION IN HAITI

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—President Wilson and Secretary Bryan have about decided to send a commission to Haiti to confer with the political leaders there and arrange for an election from which a stable government that can be accorded recognition by the United States may be brought into the control of the nation's finances.

More than 200 Austrian [illegible] have offered to [illegible]

NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Trading in securities today suggested a renewal of last week's late reactionary trend, although the movement was more narrow and the volume of business, both as to bonds and stocks, much restricted. Prices rose and fell intermittently, changes in most instances being less than a point. The entire session was under the influence of the professional element, a large part of which was evidently committed to the short account.

Pressure upon United States Steel and a few other favorites was more or less constant, the selling of steel being based on reports connected with the quarterly meeting of the directors tomorrow, some of which intimated that the dividend on the common stock might be suspended.

There were a few gains in stocks which have little or no public following. Lowest prices were registered in the last hour, but final dealings showed some demand for Union Pacific, Reading and Baltimore & Ohio, the closing being less irregular.

General news included a new high record for May wheat, with further heavier exports of that staple under negotiations, resumption on an increased scale at numerous manufacturing plants, chiefly those connected with the steel industry, and another rise in copper metal.

From the west, which has contributed largely to the recent activity in the stock market, came advices confirmatory not only of relaxing credit conditions, but of gains in many lines of commerce.

Railroads also reflected this improvement in the larger volume of tonnage.

London's markets were stimulated by the British naval success and international stocks were in demand at an advance over last week's financial quotations. Private dispatches reported that a portion of French treasury notes recently taken by London might soon be offered here.

Bonds were barely steady, showing none of last week's insistent demand. Total sales, par value, were $2,600,000.

United States coupon 3s and Panama registered 2s gained ½ of 1 per cent on call.

Quotations Furnished by Otis & Co.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amal. Copper	57¼	57¼	56⅛	56⅞
Alaska	28½	28½	27⅞	27⅞
Am. Beet Sugar	33⅞	34	33¼	33½
Am. Can	30	30⅜	29⅝	30⅜
do pfd.	95¾	95¾	95¼	95¼
A. Car & Fdy.	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
Am. Cotton Oil	45½	45½	45⅜	45⅜
Am. Ice	24¼	24¼	24	24
Am. Smelt.	63⅛	63⅛	62	62
do pfd.	103⅞	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
Am. Sugar	106⅜	107½	106⅜	107
A. T. & T.	120⅛	120¼	120⅛	120⅛
Am. Tob.	230⅛	230½	230⅛	230½
Am. Wool. pfd.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
Anaconda	27⅜	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝
Atchison	95⅜	95⅜	95⅛	95⅞
Balt. & Ohio	73½	73⅝	73	73⅝
Beth. Steel pfd.	103⅝	103⅝	103¼	103¼
Beth. Steel	49	49⅛	48⅛	48⅞
Brooklyn R. T.	87⅛	87⅜	87⅛	87⅜
Calif. Pet.	16	17	16	17
Can. Pac.	165⅜	165⅞	164⅛	164⅜
Cent. Leath.	35	35	34⅝	34⅝
Ches. & Ohio	45⅛	46	45⅛	45⅝
C. G. W.	12	12	12	12
do pfd.	31	31	31	31
C. M. & S. P.	92	92½	91⅝	92¼
Chino Copper	36	36⅜	35⅞	35⅞
C. F. & I.	26	26	26	26
Cons. Gas	121	121	121	121
D. & R. G.	7½	7½	7½	7½
Dist. Sec.	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
Erie	22⅞	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞
do 1st pfd.	36⅞	36⅞	36⅜	36¼
Gen. Elec.	144½	144½	144⅛	144⅛
G. N. pfd.	116⅛	116⅛	116	116⅛
G. N. Ore	33⅛	34	33⅛	33¾
Il. Cent.	109	109	109	109
Int. Met.	12	12	12	12
do pfd.	51⅛	51½	51	51¼
Int. Harv.	97	97	97	97
Insp. Copper	18⅞	18⅞	18⅛	18⅜
K. C. S.	23½	23½	23¼	23¼
Lehigh Valley	137	138	136⅞	138
L. & N.	120	120	120	120
Mex. Pet.	63⅞	65½	63⅞	65
Miami Copper	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
M., K. & T.	11⅞	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞
Mo. Pacific	12	13⅛	11⅞	13
Nat'l Biscuit	130⅛	130⅛	130⅛	130⅛
Nevada Cons.	13	13	12⅞	13
N. Y. Central	92⅜	93⅜	91⅞	92
N.Y., N.H. & H.	54¼	54¼	54¼	54⅛
Nor. Pacific	106	106⅛	105¼	105⅞
Pacific Mail	21½	21½	21½	21½
Penna.	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
Pitts. Coal pfd.	84⅝	85	84⅝	85
P. Steel Car	34	34	33½	34
Ray Cons.	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
Reading	150⅜	151⅛	149⅞	150⅛
R. I. & S.	21	21	21	21
Rock Island	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
do pfd.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Rumely	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
So. Pacific	86⅝	87⅛	86	86⅝
So. Railway	17⅛	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞
Texas Oil	134⅛	135⅛	134⅛	135¼
U. Bag & Paper	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
Union Pac.	121⅛	121⅛	120⅜	121⅛
U. S. Rubber	57⅛	57⅞	57⅛	57⅛
do 1st pfd.	104	104	104	104
U. S. Steel	52⅛	52⅛	51	51
do pfd.	108⅛	108⅛	107⅞	108
Utah Copper	54⅛	54⅜	53⅞	54⅛
V.-C. Chem. pfd.	84⅜	84½	84⅜	84½
Wabash	1	1¼	1	1¼
do pfd.	3	3⅛	3	3
West. Union	62⅜	62⅜	62	62⅛
Westinghouse	71⅛	71⅛	71	71⅛
Butte & Sup.	45	45	44	44
Atchison pfd.	98	98	98	98
So. Ry., pfd.	62	62	62	62

DENVER LIVE STOCK

DENVER, Jan. 25.—Cattle—Receipts 800; steady; beef steers, $7.00@7.90; cows and heifers, $5.00@6.50; stockers and feeders, $6.50@7.50; calves, $8.00@10.00.

Hogs—Receipts 1,300; strong; top, $6.90; bulk, $6.55@6.85.

Sheep—Receipts 300, steady.

CORROBORATION

Of Interest to Colorado Springs Readers

For months Colorado Springs citizens have seen in these columns enthusiastic praise of Doan's Kidney Pills by Colorado Springs residents. Would these prominent people recommend a remedy that had not proven reliable? Would they confirm their statements after years had elapsed if personal experience had not shown the remedy to be worthy of indorsement? The following statements should carry conviction to the mind of every Colorado Springs reader.

Mrs. Martha E. Townsend, 224 E. Huerfano St., Colorado Springs, says: "I suffered from kidney complaint. The kidney secretions bothered me, especially at night. My back ached, as if a knife were being thrust into it. I doctored and used remedies, but it was left for Doan's Kidney Pills to do the work. The statement I gave over a year ago, recommending Doan's Kidney Pills, was correct in every detail."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Townsend had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y. Adv.

COLORADO SPRINGS STOCK QUOTATIONS

MINES

	Bid.	Ask.
Acacia	05	05½
C. C. Con.		01½
C. K. & N.	06½	07
Dante	04	05½
Dr Jack Pot	10	10½
Elkton	48½	48⅞
El Paso	150	200
Fanny R.	02½	04
Findley	03	03½
Gold Dollar Con.	04½	05
Gold Sov.	04½	06
Isabella	17¼	17⅝
Jack Pot	07½	08½
Jennie Sample	03	05
Lexington		01¾
Mary McKinney	34	39
Old Gold		01¼
Pharmacist	01½	02
Portland	115½	119
Vindicator	135	140

UNLISTED

	Bid.	Ask.
Jerry J.	03¾	04½
U. G. M.	03½	04½

PROSPECTS

	Bid.	Ask.
Banner	01½	02
Black Jack		01¼
Bob Lee		002
Fauntleroy		02
Gold Bond	01	03
Home		01
Kittie Lane	01½	02
Mary Nevins		03½
New Haven		005
Pilgrim	004	01
Princess		002
Raven & B. H.	03⅝	04
Requa Savage		02
Robert Burns	0025	
Rose M.	005	
Rose M.	01	

MISCELLANEOUS

	Bid.	Ask.
Blanche	001	
Colo. G. Camp	002	01
Hayden Gold		01
Matoa	002	
O. K.		005
Tenderfoot H.	0025	
Texas Girl	002	003

SEPARATE SALES

Elkton, 1,000 at 48⅝; Isabella, 4,000 at—17½, 2,000, 3,000; Mary McKinney, 1,000 at 35¼, 2,000 at 35; Lexington, 3,000 at 1; Vindicator, 700 at 135.

THIS IS A BAD MONTH

The indoor life of winter, with lack of outdoor exercise, puts a heavy load on the kidneys. Nearly everybody suffers from rheumatism, backache, pain in sides and back, kidney and bladder ailments. A backache may not mean anything serious, but it certainly does not mean anything good. It's better to be on the safe side and take Foley Kidney Pills to strengthen and invigorate the kidneys and help them do their work. They help rid the blood of acids and poisons. Sold by Robinson Drug Co. Adv.

SUGAR

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The market for sugar futures, after opening 1 to 6 points higher, gained another point or two and by midday was 3 to 8 points higher on active buying prompted by the unsettled weather conditions in Cuba and the firm spot situation. Sales were 1,900 tons. Opening bids: February, $2.93; May, $3.13; June, $3.17; July, $3.28.

The spot market was firm; centrifugal, $3.96@4.01; molasses, $3.21@3.24; refined steady; cut loaf, $5.95; crushed, $5.85; mold A, $5.50; cubes, $5.30; XXXX powdered, $5.20; powdered, $5.15; fine granulated, $5.05; diamond A, $5.05; confectioners A, $4.95; No. 1, $4.80.

N. Y. COFFEE EXCHANGE

Quotations Furnished by Otis & Co.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	6.56	6.57	6.50	6.50
Sep.	7.59	7.60	7.59	7.60

CHICAGO MARKET

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Decided tension on the buying side and a falling off in the stock on hand at the principal domestic centers helped key up the price of wheat today to the highest pitch yet during the European war—$1.46½ a bushel May delivery. The market closed unsettled at ⅛c to 1⅛c above Saturday night.

Corn gained ⅛@⅝c to ⅝@⅞c net, and oats, ¼c to ⅝@⅞c. The outcome in provisions varied from 5c decline to a rise of 2½c.

Although extreme predictions in regard to the amount the United States visible supply total as to wheat would diminish today were not fulfilled, the shrinkage proved to be more than three times as large as at the corresponding time a year ago. The amount of wheat on ocean passage also was shown to have been materially reduced.

On the bulge in wheat, profit taking by longs finally brought about a moderate reaction from top prices, but was far from putting an outright check on demand. Export sales at the seaboard were said to aggregate 500,000 bushels.

Corn advanced with wheat, notwithstanding huge receipts of more than 900 cars and despite a mammoth local stock and a bulky visible supply. Trading was active at the highest prices on the crop. Exporters were buying both here and at the seaboard. There was a broad demand for oats. It was estimated that foreigners took 1,000,000 bushels. A fresh cut of 15 per cent was made in the probable Argentine surplus.

Provisions rallied from weakness due to lower prices for hogs. The offset came from the strength of grain.

Quotations Furnished by Otis & Co.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	145⅝	146¼	144⅞	145⅝
July	126⅝	127¼	126⅝	126⅞
Corn—				
May	79⅝	80½	79¼	79⅞
July	80½	81¼	80⅜	80⅝
Oats—				
May	56⅝	57½	56⅝	57⅛
July	54⅝	55	54¼	54½
Pork—				
May	18.90	18.92	18.80	18.80
Lard—				
May	10.80	10.85	10.75	10.85

NEW YORK CURB

Quotations Furnished by Otis & Co.

	Bid.	Ask.
Braden Copper	7	7¼
Br. Amn. Tob.	19¼	19⅝
do new	19¼	19¾
Brit. Col.	½	1
Butte & New York	⅝	¾
Con. Arizona	⅜	½
Cons. Copper	⅜	1¼
Davis Daly	1½	2
El Paso	1½	2
Giroux Cons.	¼	1
Greene Can. new	23	25
Hollinger	22	23
Kerr Lake	4⅝	5
Keystone	1½	2
La Rose	⅝	⅞
Marconi	2⅜	2⅝
Mason Valley	1¼	2
McKinley	55	58
Nevada Hills	28	33
Nipissing	5½	5¾
North Star	14	16
Ohio Copper	8	10
Riker Hegeman	7⅛	7½
Tob. Prod. pfd.	88	90
Tonopah Belmont	4⅝	4¾
Tonopah Mines	7½	8
United Cigar Stores	9⅜	9¾
U. S. Light	9⅝	9¾
U. S. Light	2	5
West End	51	55
Wettlaufer	5	8
Atlanta	37	38
G. F. Merger	34	37
Lone Star	10	15
Profit Sharing	3⅞	4

A good remedy for a bad cough is BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP. It heals the lungs and quiets irritation. Price 25c, 50c and $1.00 per bottle. Sold by Hefley-Arcularius Drug Co. Adv.

OTIS & CO. Brokers,

Members
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE
CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE
STOCKS, BONDS AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES
COTTON, PROVISIONS, GRAIN
Direct private wires to all markets
127 E. Pikes Peak Ave. Phone Main 189

THE EL PASO NATIONAL BANK

CAPITAL .... $[illegible]
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS .... $[illegible]
WE ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT AND TRAVELERS' CHEQUES
SAFETY BOXES FOR RENT.
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:
C. C. HEMMING, President.
H. P. SHOVE, Vice President. B. F. LOWELL, Vice President.
W. D. HARDING, Cashier. O. L. GODFREY, Assistant Cashier.
T. J. FISHER. HARRY JACKSON. B. F. LOWELL. H. ALEX SMITH.

THE COLORADO TITLE & TRUST COMPANY

Capital [illegible]
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:
President, J. Arthur Connell; Vice Presidents, Horace G. Lunt, Eugene P. Shove, Leonard E. Curtis, Wilfrid M. Hager; Secretary and Trust Officer, Willis R. Waterton; Treasurer, George E. Nolte; W. M. Vance, Henry Hine, H. C. Hall, C. P. Dodge, George A. Fowler, George M. Irwin, W. A. Otis, Richard F. Howe, Charles L. Tutt.
Bonds, Mortgage Loans and Investment Securities Bought and Sold
Small Accounts Accepted Interest Paid on Deposits

THE COLORADO SAVINGS BANK

OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.
Capital .... [illegible]
Surplus .... [illegible]
General Banking Business. Interest Paid on Savings Accounts.
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS: F. J. EATON, Pres.; O. H. SHOUP, Vice [illegible]; [illegible] EVANS, Cashier; T. C. STRACHAN, [illegible]; F. F. CASTELLO, [illegible]; A. VOR[illegible], JOHN COBB, JOS. G. DERN, B. H. HOPKINS, WM. STRACHAN.

Colorado Springs National Bank

[illegible]
CAPITAL, $100,000. SURPLUS, $30,000
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:
[illegible]

The Exchange National Bank

[illegible]

The First National Bank

[illegible]
Capital $500,000.00
Surplus .... $[illegible]
UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY.
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:
[illegible]

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Wants

NTED Male Help

RESTAURANT—Remodeled; ng new, clean and up-to- r ladies and gentlemen. All Chinese dishes, chop suey and 20 and 30c. East Huerfano Ying Pong & Co., proprietors.

—First-class butler; do not lless you have very best ref- 301 Mining Exchange Bldg., Springs.

—All men burdened with sin that Jesus is strong to deliv- ghty to save.

press feeder wanted. E. rintery, 118 N. Nevada.

HOOL student to work for d board. A-48, Gazette.

vada; hair cut 15c; shave are next; the best.

TED Female Help

—An experienced dining l, also chambermaid, at Nob e sanatorium, 319 N. Logan between 8 and 12. Printers

wanted for general house- ce home for right party. Ap- Clothing Co. Inquire J. C.

SONS Employment office; sitions, help; service. 20 E. 2916.

gents' and children's used bought and sold at 32 N. Phone Main 894.

ASS help furnished. Mrs. ath's Employment Office, 311 Phone 4066J.

l second girl, for same fam- ses, lady's maid. Rhinds

—Experienced white girl for house work. Apply 1932 N.

—Girl for general house- 19 N. Uintah.

NTED Situations

ady with 3 yrs. reference e position as bookkeeper, of- r companion to elderly lady te.

NT mother wishes care chil- , week or month references.

work, 25c per dozen; called delivered. 607 S. Weber.

and block your wood any Phone 3698W.

IC STENOGRAPHER. Hagerman Building.

ED Miscellaneous

cleaned, express work done. 14½ E. Cucharas. Phone H. T. O'Brien, Mgr.

keep for its use. Shirley Phone 4054M.

cleaned, baggage and mov- D. Anderson. Ph. M. 3193J.

razor blades sharpened. E. 111 E. Huerfano St.

blades sharpened. Sun Drug Fiedler's cigar store.

S AND VEHICLES

and license; also furni- om rooming house for sale, lease to right party. 516

second-hand; field roller, ring wagon pole, second- y pole, new. 117 N. Nevada.

xpress wagon and harness, n wagon, rubber tired run- S. 15th St.

E—2,200-lb. team, 8 and 9 for $135, if taken today. 601

—2,100-lb. team, wagon and $115 if taken today. Phone

trade for 2,000-lb. team. E. g, 117 E. Pikes Peak (rear).

horse at a bargain. 1019 N.

RD AND ROOMS

sleeping porch; good home Mrs. Spangler, 409 N. Te-

OKED meals; close in. Mrs. 225 N. Weber. Phone 3609J.

h six windows, also room ing porch, at 108 E. Boulder.

D rooms with or without s. Wright, 304 E. Monument.

nd Clock Repairing.

cleaned, 50c; mainspring, guaranteed. We buy old lver. S. Klein, 16 E. Huer- e 541.

D To Rent Rooms

To rent, 2 or 3 rooms, fur- unfurnished; light, heat and ter desired; must be mod- sonable. State price in re- A 10, Gazette.

TRY SUNDRIES

HBRED Silver Laced Wy- ckerels. Phone Main 1718M. ngton.

Customers for fresh eggs; ets for sale. 1227 North

Mammoth Bronze gobbler. ountain, Colo.

AIRVOYANTS

a citizen of [illegible] ISON, noted psychic; all [illegible] N. Nevada. [illegible]

PATENTS

[illegible]

FOR RENT HOUSES Furnished

4-ROOM house, modern except heat; base burner, piano; adults only; cheap, if taken at once. Phone Main 3012. 132 Colo. Ave., Colorado City.

NEAT 5-room cottage, modern except heat; near car line; desirable location in Ivywild. Phone 427, or call Room 2, Midland Block.

STRICTLY modern bungalow, 5 rooms and sleeping porch. 1012 East Boulder. Phone 3921J.

CHOICE two-room cottage; lights, gas, water, sleeping porch. 426 East Kiowa.

SIX-ROOM modern house, $25 per mo. 12 Boulder court.

FULLY modern seven-room house for rent at $25. Call 1998 or 199.

FOR RENT HOUSES Unfurnished

AN ELEGANT BUNGALOW of 6 rooms; near college; fully modern in every way; oak finish; $35 per month.

NATIONAL REALTY CO.
Suite 410, Exch. Bank Bldg.
M. 199. J. C. Croy, Pres.

NEW bungalow, entirely modern; 6 rooms; garage and garden; ½ block to car; lease preferred. Main 471 after 10:30.

GLADSTONE APARTMENT—4 rooms, sleeping porch. 10 Boulder Crescent. Phone 2244.

VERY cosy modern 4-room apartment; coal and gas ranges. $15. 506 S. El Paso.

MODERN 5-room house, in fine condition; east front, on corner, 814 North Chestnut. W. E. McClung, Main 62.

THREE-ROOM apartment; gas, electricity, sleeping porch, south exposure. 612 E. Boulder. Main 3323J.

FINE HOME, modern except heat; car line; cheap to permanent renter. Phone 3186R.

5-ROOM cottage, modern except heat; no children. 27 S. Wahsatch, or phone M. 3898J.

3-ROOM house, range, $10. 116 S. Corona.

FOR Rent or Sale—Five-room modern house. Inquire at 1211 E. Boulder.

5-ROOM cottage, on Nob Hill, unfurnished. Inquire 637 E. Willamette.

FIVE-ROOM modern cottage at 321 E. Willamette. Inquire at 323.

813 N. CEDAR, neat 5-rm. cottage, barn, chicken houses; cellar; $8. Ph. 4006W.

APARTMENTS at The Barton. Phone 2496. Call 116 N. Wahsatch.

COLUMBIA APARTMENTS—5 rooms, strictly modern. Phone 2464.

LATONIA apartment of 6 rooms. See Janitor or phone 745.

5-ROOM house; modern; on car line; near college; reasonable. Main 3848W.

12-ROOM house, 930 N. Weber. Inquire Smith Packing Co.

4-ROOM house, partly modern. 425 E. St. Vrain. $8.

MONEY TO LOAN

$10.00 AND UP. $10.00 AND UP.
MONEY LOANED CONFIDENTIALLY
on household goods, pianos, livestock, diamonds, second mortgages, etc. Room 36 First National Bank Bldg. Phone Main 170.
$10.00 AND UP. $10.00 AND UP.

MONEY TO LOAN on furniture, pianos, diamonds, horses, cattle, or anything of value; easy payments; confidential. The Private Loan Bank. C. W. Bohannon, Alex Koehler. Rooms 8-9, 24 S. Tejon St. Main 1567.

2% CHATTEL LOANS 2%
on household goods, pianos, livestock or any other good security, at 2 per cent per month. Room 303, Colorado Bldg. Phone 1013. Harry Leven.

$25.00 UP to loan on pianos, household goods, cattle, autos; lowest rates; no delays. City Loan Bank. 31 Bank Bldg.

AUTOMOBILES

FOR SALE—At a bargain, 5 passenger touring car; in excellent condition; fully equipped; extra tires. Owner wishes to buy roadster, so will sell very cheap for cash. Call Rouse-Stephens Auto Co.

SEE us for high-grade repairing on radiators, lamps, fenders, windshields and speedometers. Radiator work guaranteed for 90 days. Western Radiator & Plating Works, 15 S. Cascade. New management.

WANTED—Auto in exchange for good piano. 1616 Washington Ave.

CHIROPRACTORS

COULTRUP & COULTRUP, CHIROPRACTORS. 206 E. Pikes Peak. Telephone Main 893.

CAPSHAWS, "THE PIONEERS," 36 First Nat'l Bank Bldg. Phone 1321.

FOR RENT OFFICES

FOR RENT — Office rooms, single or en suite. Gazette building. Apply Gazette Business Office.

FOR RENT—One furnished office in Gazette Bldg. Apply business office.

Auctions and Auctioneers

AUCTION sale of furniture. Contents of 11-room house: dressers, rockers, rugs, gas range, heaters, large daven- [illegible] side-board, touring carriage and horse. Thursday, January 28, 10 o'clock a. m. 514 N. Tejon. Col. Dibb auctioneer.

CHIROPODY

MRS. Dela- [illegible] to G. H. Vogel, 42 [illegible] Bank B[illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

H. W. [illegible]

FOR RENT ROOMS Furnished

STEAM-HEATED rooms, single or en suite; private baths; sleeping porches; close in. 28 W. Bijou.

MODERN housekeeping rooms; sleeping porch; $1.50 week; free phone. 535 E. Platte.

BEAUTIFUL steam-heated housekeeping rooms; very reasonable; close in. 321 E. Bijou.

THREE rooms and sleeping porch; thoroughly modern; private entrance. 213 E. Willamette.

MODERN, neatly furnished rooms; kitchen privileges; also unfurnished rooms. 116 E. Boulder.

PRICES will suit you: housekeeping rooms; location, 523 N. Nevada. Free phone. 4001W.

ROOMS—1 room with sleeping porch, south exposure, private bath, board if desired. 321 N. Weber.

SUNNY rooms; suite with private bath; glass-enclosed sleeping porch. 501 N. Weber.

LARGE, warm south room, with or without board; in small family. 219 E. Yampa.

COZY flat, 3 sunny rooms and sleeping porches; bath; plenty of heat and hot water. 326 E. Yampa.

TWO or three private housekeeping rooms, very reasonable. Call M. 1873. 326 E. Huerfano.

FURNISHED rooms, first floor, front. 118 E. Platte.

TWO housekeeping rooms. 323 E. Pikes Peak Ave.

LARGE rooms, steam heat, board if desired. 329 E. Kiowa.

3 OR 4-room apts., mod.; private baths, heat, light; near college. Phone 2198.

ONE large room, close in; men only; winter rates. 315 E. St. Vrain.

GRADUATE OSTEOPATH

DR. G. W. PAULY
and wife, graduates of osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo., under Dr. A. T. Still. Osteopathy corrects the cause of diseases, and thereby prevents further disease. Office, 201-202-203-204 DeGraff Bldg., 118 N. Tejon St. Phone Main 1701. Residence, 1532 N. Nevada. Phone Main 956.
We will show you to your satisfaction the cause of your trouble.

DR. E. E. CONWAY
Graduate and post work under specialists; consultation and examination free if by appointment. Phone or call 6 El Paso Bank Bldg., or phone Red 51.

DRS. J. P. O. Givens and Laura B. Givens, graduates under Dr. Still, founder of osteopathy; acute and chronic diseases treated. Calls answered. Office over Busy Corner.

BUSINESS CHANCES

MOVING PICTURE HOUSE
Clearing $6 to $10 per day; $2,000.00 cash will handle. Owner has other business; cannot attend it. Address A-41, Gazette.

FOR SALE at bargain, to settle estate, The Kennebec hotel; 44 rooms, well furnished; steam heat, hot and cold running water in all rooms; strictly modern. Apply Mrs. S. S. Stewart, administratrix, 132 S. Cascade.

FOR SALE—Moving picture outfit in good location; will transfer lease on building; a bargain if taken at once. Address Box 245, Manitou, Colo.

FOR SALE—Carpet-cleaning business; will pay you to investigate; no reasonable cash offer will be refused. Y-23, Gazette.

FOR SALE FURNITURE

ARION piano, $35; large Peninsular range, nearly new, $25; furniture, building materials, 1 plow and other tools. 820 E. Cucharas. M. 3926W.

COME and see us for that new rug. We are in the low rent district and will save you money. Some remnants of inlaid linoleum at 75c per yd. All rugs at reduced price before invoicing Feb. 1. 331 E. P. P. N. A. Robinson, the rug man.

REMEMBER N. A. Robinson, the rug man; largest stock in Colo. 331 E. Pikes Peak.

DRESSMAKING

QUEEN CITY College of Dressmaking and Tailoring. Satisfaction guaranteed. Laura G. Abendshien, instructor. Phone M. 318. El Paso Bank Bldg.

DRESS cutting and fitting, with instructions for finishing, alterations and remodeling. 617 N. Nevada.

SEWING by the day. Mrs. Nichols. Phone 2225. 723 N. Weber.

DRESSMAKING, repairing; work guaranteed. 615 W. Platte.

STORAGE & TRANSFER

IT'S the combination, experience, carefulness, promptness and price that has established our reputation as packers and movers of furniture; experienced men, modern storage are for your use. The Smith Storage and Transfer Co. Phone 100. 2 E. Kiowa.

STORAGE MILLEN HE stores goods right. 107-111 S. Nevada.

SHOE REPAIRING

Men's sewed soles 60c
Men's nailed soles 50c
Ladies' sewed soles 50c
Ladies' nailed soles 40c
Shoe Hospital, 21 E. Huerfano St.

[illegible] wait at [illegible]son's Shoe Shop, 121 N. [illegible] St. [illegible] Main 1818.

WANTED Real Estate

WANTED—[illegible] five-room house, close in on car line; not more than [illegible] A-43, Gazette.

FOUND

[illegible]

FOR SALE Real Estate

A SELF-SUPPORTING home for you. 10, 20, 40-acre poultry and fruit farms in sunny south Missouri; $5 and $10 per month. Investigate. Address Bartlett Farms, Box 417, City.

FOR SALE—5-room bungalow at 324 E. Las Vegas; lot 44x300, large chicken house; $830; snap. Owner, A-22, Gazette.

4-ROOM house, full lot, chicken houses, lawn, shade; on car line, close in; a bargain. 714 S. Tejon.

7-ROOM house, lot 60x150, good condition; cheap; at Roswell. A-13, Gazette.

THREE-room house, lot 102x38; owner leaving town. Apply 107 S. Prospect.

FOR SALE—Cor. lot in N. end, on car line; bargain for cash. A-2, Gazette.

For Sale or Exchange

WILL SELL cheap or trade for land, six-room, modern house, good repair, corner lot 50x150; plenty shade trees, barn, chicken houses; easy terms; three blocks east of the college; if you want to trade with the owner, call at 330 E. Cache la Poudre. Phone 3794J.

7-ROOM modern, with barn, 2 lots, for sale or trade, for smaller property. Call Main 3523R.

FOR SALE Miscellaneous

FOR SALE
About a dozen of those splendid Dundee tailored Suits uncalled for; sizes 36 to 46, $10, $12.
DUNDEE WOOLEN MILLS
124 E. Pikes Peak Ave.

ONE second-hand farm wagon.
1 second-hand spring wagon.
1 hot blast heater.
1 second-hand dresser.
BAKER IMPLEMENT CO.
Phone 688. 17 W. Huerfano.

OLIVER typewriter, job printing press, ¼-H.P. electric motor, iron bed, springs and mattress, water-power washing machine, carpet. Phone 887, or call 9 S. Cascade or 433 E. Boulder.

10,000 BOOKS, all subjects, for sale or rent. All the late and old magazines. McCauley, 128 E. Cucharas.

WEBSTER'S unabridged dictionary, edition of 1900. A bargain. Call Room 5, Gazette Bldg.

READING-STANDARD motorcycles; 1915 models; bargains in bicycles, motorcycles. 123 E. Kiowa.

FIRST cutting of good timothy hay, $11 ton. L. A. Parker, Ph. Black 971.

TWO Brunswick pool tables and fixtures for sale. 24 E. Pikes Peak Ave.

DRY, screened plaster sand. Stark, M. 2887.

FINE upright piano, very cheap. Address A-34, Gazette.

FOR SALE—Fine upright piano, cheap. 207 E. Huerfano St.

SINGER sewing machines, used very little; cheap for cash. 210 N. Tejon.

WANTED To Rent Houses

WANTED—To rent or take charge of a rooming house, by mother and daughter; reference given. 15 N. Wah.

HOMESTEADS

A FEW choice homesteads left. Will locate you for $25.00. Phone M. 2872.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Colorado Concrete Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of the Company, 412 Mining Exchange Building, Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Thursday, February 11th, 1915, at 2:30 p. m. for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

THE COLORADO CONCRETE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
E. C. VAN DIEST, Secretary.

LOST

LOST—Small purse with key and 85 cents, between Nevada and Tejon on Bijou. Reward Gazette.

LOST—PINK cameo brooch, between Princess theater and Antlers hotel. Reward this office.

LOST—Waterman Ideal fountain pen, either in First Natl or Exchange Natl. bank. Reward this office.

LOST—Conklin self-filler fountain pen (red) between High school and 1300 block N. Nevada. Reward this office.

LOST—On Colorado Ave., near Walnut, 2 tire rings for 33-in. demountable tire. Reward at Gazette office.

LOST—Man's Falcon wheel, drab color, large handle bars and seat. Reward if returned to Gazette office.

LOST—Small, black purse, containing about $1 in change. Finder please return to Gazette.

SMALL brown leather purse, between 1200 block Grant Ave. and Manitou. Reward at Gazette.

INFORMATION of bicycle taken from public library. Reward. 322 W. Vermijo.

LOST—[illegible] man's hat, near High school, Tuesday night. Reward at Gazette.

LOST—Gold bar pin; initials B. B. W. Reward, this office.

LOST—[illegible]-prong pliers, A-14 stamped on side. Reward this office.

PAIR lady's brown [illegible]skin gloves, at [illegible] theater, Sunday. Return Gaz.

LARGE brownish silk tassel [illegible] for [illegible] bus. Reward at Gazette.

LOST—[illegible], between Alta [illegible] and Tejon, at Kiowa. Reward at Gaz.

LOST

LOST—On the evening of 13th, between Mining Exchange building and St. Vrain court, silver mesh purse, initialed E. V. H. 1885. Contained probably $2.50 in change. Return this office and receive reward.

SMALL oil painting, delivered at wrong address before Christmas; Hedrick Wallpaper Co. on back. Return to Gazette.

LOST—Lady's black leather bag, on Wahsatch between Monument and Platte, containing purse with money, shopping book and two street car books. Reward at this office.

LOST—Tan buck[illegible] lined fur-edge mitts; supposedly lost on the car between 2 and 3, Saturday. Reward if returned to this office.

LOST—A small leather folder containing $25 and a dues receipt for the Odd Fellows lodge. Reward. Return Gazette.

LOST—Silver chain necklace, with abalone pearl pendant, on Tejon St. near Opera house. Return to Gazette and receive reward.

SMALL blue leather pocketbook, containing $5 bill on Tejon, between Bijou and Pikes Peak. Reward Gazette.

LAP ROBE from auto, between 116 E. Dale and 800 N. Cascade. Reward at Gazette.

GOLD lavalier set with rubies, between 400 block S. Sierra Madre and Cucharas St. Reward at Gazette.

WILL party who picked up black pocketbook at Robbins' corner leave at Gazette office and receive reward?

CONKLIN self-filling fountain pen, bet. Las Animas St. and High school, on Nevada, Mon., Jan. 18. Reward, Gaz.

LOST—2 keys on ring, with tag, "Return to New Orleans Item." Return to this office instead.

BROWN coney neckpiece, at Empress or Woodmen hall, Wednesday night. Reward at Gazette.

LOST—Bunch of keys, Sunday or Monday. Reward. Return to Gazette.

SILVER bar pin, inlaid with pearl. Return to Gazette.

WINTER FLANNELS

Average Man Is Devotee of Flannel Fetich Worship

By Surgeon Banks of the United States Public Health Service.

Our Colonial ancestors left us as a part of their domestic legacy many habits and some customs that have been cherished with filial piety for many generations, and we have come to regard them as a part of the unwritten laws of our existence. Among them might be mentioned some of the pernicious products of the kitchen, such as the hot "riz" biscuit washed down with ice water, and the hominy floated in hog's grease; while in the lesser atrocities may be classed pie for breakfast, fried meats and the concoction known in the restaurants as "stew and dump." In a measure these are local punishments, for our stomachs being the first line of defense bear the brunt of the assault. Only the brave deserve that fare.

But while these relate to the sustenance of man, the patient descendants of our worthy forbears have carried a load of other customs, none the less reprehensible because they seem to be practiced with some semiintelligent application. To be sure we continue to plug up our windows in winter—or double-sash them to prevent any ventilation, and then pile on the fuel till we reach 80 degrees triumphantly and sit and stew in that intemperate zone day after day, week after week, and month after month. We have come to regard that as a comfortably heated house for winter, and yet when we get 80 degrees in summer, natural atmospheric heat in the shade, we puff and fume and mop our brows and call it a suffocatingly hot day.

It took many generations of protesting victims to relegate the insanitary feather bed to its merited desuetude. Even now, in many of the remoter districts, this Leviathan of our sleep which almost swallows its victims in an amoeboid grasp may yet be found doing its lethal work on a generation that knows not its capacity for evil.

Even so we have become the legatees of our grandsires in that isothermic obsession concerning "flannels," meaning underclothing in general, by which we delude ourselves that we are cheating the doctor and the undertaker. As a matter of comfort, cleanliness, convenience and cover we have come to wear in our civilized life a suit of clothing under our street apparel, and it is to this underclothing that we turn our attention in this brief essay in protest.

Designed chiefly as an inner garment to hold the moisture and exfoliations of the skin, and of a texture suitable for constant laundering to insure cleanliness, it has become the chief vehicle for many men's hygienic hallucinations. The large and increasing class who carry in their wardrobes several "seasonal" varieties of underclothing, alternating from the imperviously thick to the gauzily thin "flannels," is a source of wonder to that other class who wonder what it is all about. It cannot be said that it is the leisure-sated individuals who affect these varying degrees of light, medium and heavy underclothing, and are prepared to confront any range of "weather" on the sliding scale basis, but the average man is so surfeited with this "flannel" fetich that he is a regularly consistent devotee of its false and fraudulent worship.

The Story of the Fall.

The idea is simple and the fall easy. He looks out of the window in the morning and finds the wind [illegible] and the sky cloudy. Pedestrians in the perspective have hands in their pockets, and the old faithful thermometer is consulted as the infallible underclothing gauge. It has fallen a few degrees since yesterday when he wore "light" weight. Inference "medium" weight for today, and "medium" it is. At noon, sun comes out, the wind shifts to southwest and a rising temperature begins to show considerable caloric units. Our brilliant hygienic expert begins to perspire and on the shady sides of the streets feels a chilly sensation. Now it is either one or the other to meet the situation, heavier flannels to counteract the chill, or lighter weight to check the perspiration. He toddles home, gets heated in the walk, becomes hotter in the house, and decides on light underclothing. Everything goes on comfortably until night when there is a sudden change again; cold "norther" drops down, and the last shift of the day is made to heavy weight, and our scientific dresser is satisfied that he has executed several successful flank movements on the weather. Next day or two he has a slight infectious "sore throat" or cold, as a result of overheating and his draft, and relates to his wondering friends how he got it—"made a mistake in not putting on my heavyweight earlier in the day." And he believes it as the colder the day the thicker the merino; the warmer the day the thinner the balbriggan. Simple—and soporific.

This satiric philosopher who spends his days in "fooling" the weather, is simply fooling himself. Instead of attaining his end, the end attains him by any one of a dozen processes designed for the purpose of putting a period to outraged nature. Instead of dressing for indoors with his undergarments, he has been dressing for outdoor temperatures and left himself a victim of his obsession when he comes again into the summer warmth of his house.

Those who do not do this and wear the same weight of underclothing the year round are simply allowing the skin to attend to its normal functions unhampered. They escape the penalties which nature metes out to those who violate her laws, not because they are naturally strong, but because the protective envelope of the body is permitted to perform its important duties of regulating the body heat and the exhalations of the system. The logical dressing should be for indoors in winter and when the cold, inclement season is on outside "wraps" should be donned to keep us comfortable when out of doors.

KEEPING IN GOOD CONDITION
Many people suffer from indigestion and constipation and do not know it. A feeling of dullness and languidness, bitter taste in the mouth, headache, bilious fever—most of those conditions when you "are not sick, but don't feel right"—can be traced to sluggish bowels and torpid liver. Foley Cathartic Tablets cleanse the system, arouse the liver, banish indigestion and make you "feel good all over"—light, energetic and ambitious. Sold by Robinson Drug Co. —Adv.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Spot cotton quiet; middling uplands, $8.55; sales, 200 bales.

Quotations Furnished by Otis & Co.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Oct.	9.15	9.29	9.12	9.21
Dec.	9.30	9.40	9.25	9.34
Mar.	8.42	8.64	8.41	8.51
May	8.71	8.90	8.71	8.81
July	8.92	9.02	8.92	9.01

MONEY ON CALL

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Mercantile paper, 3½@4 per cent.
Bar silver, 48⅞c.
Mexican dollars, 37½c.
Government bonds strong; railroad bonds irregular.
Time loans dull; 60 days, 2¾ per cent; 90 days, 3 per cent; six months, 3¼@3½ per cent.
Call money steady; high, 2¼ per cent; low, 1⅞ per cent; ruling rate, 2 per cent.

CHICAGO PRODUCE

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Butter firm; creamery, 23@30½c.
Eggs easy; receipts, 4,647 cases; at mark, cases included, 25@32c; ordinary firsts, 30@31c; firsts, 31½@32c.
Potatoes unsettled; receipts, 40 cars; Michigan and Wisconsin red, 37@40c; do white, 38@43c.
Poultry, alive, high; springs, young stock, 13½@14c; fowls, 14½c.

American women, professing opposition to war, are taking kindly to the introduction of "kaiser green," the color worn by German soldiers, as the new shade of fashion.

NEVADA STOCKS

Quotations Furnished by Otis & Co.

	Bid.	Ask.
Goldfield District—		
Atlanta	41	42
Florence	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goldfield Con.	1⅞	1⅞
Jumbo Ex.	13½	
Lone Star	10	12
Merger	38	40
Spearhead	17	18
Silver Pick	10	11
Vernal	4	
Yellow Tiger	5	6
Manhattan District—		
[illegible]	3	
[illegible]	12	14
Kewanas	8	9
Great Bend	8	9
Grandma	7	
Sandstorm	12	13
Comstock District—		
Mexican	46	47
Ophir	7	8
Savage		6
Sierra Nevada	8	9
Union	18	19
Tonopah District—		
Cash Boy	3	
Gipsy Queen		2
Merger	34	36
Midway	7	8
Monarch P.	2	3
Montana	32	
Mizpah Ex.		31
McNamara	3	
North Star	14	15
Rescue Eula	6	7
Umatilla		2
West End	53	
Other Districts—		
Pittsburg Silver Peak	8	9
Nevada Hills	31	
Round Mountain	33	

EASTERN LIVESTOCK

ST. JOSEPH, Jan. 25. Hogs Receipts 3,200; steady; top, $6.72½; bulk, $6.60@6.70.
Cattle—Receipts 1,100; higher; steers, $7.00@9.00; cows and heifers, $4.25@8.00; calves, $6.00@9.50.
Sheep—Receipts 4,000; higher; lambs, $7.75@8.40.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25.—Hogs Receipts 11,000; steady; pigs and lights, $6.00@7.15; mixed and butchers, $6.95@7.10; good heavy, $7.00@7.15.
Cattle—Receipts 6,500; steady; native beef steers, $7.50@9.50; cows and heifers, $5.00@9.00; stockers and feeders, $5.25@7.25; southern steers, $5.75@7.85; cows and heifers, $4.00@6.00; native calves, $8.00@11.00.
Sheep—Receipts [illegible], steady; native muttons, $4.75@5.90; lambs, $8.25@8.50; yearlings, $7.25@7.50.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Hogs—Receipts 48,000; steady to 5c lower; bulk, $6.70@6.95; heavy, $6.35@6.85; pigs, $5.40@7.05.
Cattle—Receipts 16,000; firm; native steers, $5.60@9.25; western, $5.10@7.60; calves, $7.25@10.50.
Sheep—Receipts 15,000; strong; sheep, $5.75@6.50; lambs, $7.00@8.50.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 25.—Hogs Receipts 9,000; higher; bulk, $6.75@6.95; heavy, $6.85@6.95; pigs, $6.25@6.60.
Cattle—Receipts 11,000; higher; prime fed steers, $8.50@9.25; western steers, $7.00@8.50; calves, $6.50@10.50.
Sheep—Receipts 7,000; higher; lambs, $8.00@8.50; yearlings, $6.50@7.50.

OIL STOCKS

Quotations Furnished by Otis & Co.

	Bid.	Ask.
Anglo American	14⅝	15⅛
Atlantic Ref.	635	645
Borne Scrymser	770	780
Buckeye	115	118
Cheseborough	660	680
Colonial	100	110
Continental	231	235
Crescent	40	42
Cumberland	50	55
Eureka	230	240
Galena	170	175
do pfd.	140	145
Indiana Pipe	105	110
Nat. Transit	37	38
N. Y. Transit	230	235
Northern Pipe	95	100
Ohio Oil	140	142
Prairie	478	483
Solar	260	265
Southern Pipe	220	225
South Penn. Oil	295	300
S. W. Penn. Pipe	120	130
S. O. Cal	305	308
S. O. Ind	467	470
S. O. Kan	380	390
S. O. Ky	250	260
S. O. Neb	320	335
S. O. N. Y.	199	202
S. O. Ohio	430	440
Swan & Finch	135	140
Union Tank	86	87

MISS ELIZABETH REID ROGERS

Miss Elizabeth Reid Rogers, daughter [illegible] Reid Rogers of Washington, who has just been morganatically married to Prince [illegible] lippsthal-Barchfeld Hesse, a nephew of Kaiser Wilhelm. The ceremony was performed at Trinity church in Berlin.

The morganatic marriage is the culmination of a romance beginning two years ago when a German squadron visited American waters.

Miss Rogers, a Kentucky beauty, just out of her teens, was [illegible] with her father and mother in Washington and was a leader in the [illegible] circle of society girls with a fondness for athletics and the bachelors of the diplomatic corps. She was the youngest and the star woman fencer in society, her rapier having won her conquests over those of some of the most accomplished masculine fencers in Washington. She was a belle in her set, and when the German naval officers from the visiting squadron were in Washington she was [illegible] which the officers [illegible] with exhilaration.

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Colorado Cream
For wrinkles and any roughness of the skin. 25c and 50c.

D.Y. Butcher Drug Co.
"CUSTOMER FIRST!"
PHONES MAIN 90 and 750
CORNER OPPOSITE P. O.
Quickest Delivery Service in This Town

First Showing of Spring Suits. We solicit your charge accounts.
I. POLANT
119 S. Tejon St.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Forecast: Colorado—Fair east, snow west Tuesday; Wednesday, local snows.

The following meteorlogical record is furnished by the Colorado Springs weather bureau for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m.:

Temperature at 6 a. m.	7
Temperature at 12 m.	19
Temperature at 6 p. m.	24
Maximum temperature	28
Minimum temperature	5
Mean temperature	16
Max. bar. pres., inches	23.98
Min. bar. pres., inches	23.79
Mean vel. of wind per hour	3
Max. vel. of wind per hour	4
Relative humidity at noon	73
Dew point at noon	12
Precipitation in inches	0

CITY BRIEFS

FOR SALE—Electric coupe in excellent condition. Latest worm drive. New batteries. Call at El Paso Garage, 123 East Bijou. Adv.

BIRTH—Mrs. Lawrence Beyle, widow of the late Mr. Beyle, is the mother of a son, Lawrence, born yesterday at Glockner sanatorium.

MARRIAGE—Miss Marie Reed of 830 Colorado avenue and Robert Caldwell of Leadville will be married this evening at the home of the bride. Only relatives and a few close friends of the families will be present. After the wedding the young couple will leave for Leadville, where they will reside. Caldwell is employed by the Leadville Herald-Democrat, and formerly was employed by The Gazette.

Phone your druggist; he has the celebrated JOHNSTON'S candies. Adv.

BEYLE BROS.—Funeral directors, embalmers. 106 N. Cascade Phone 299. Adv.

Broken lenses duplicated. Crooks' Optical Parlors, First Nat'l. Bank. Phone 1014. Adv.

Y. M. C. A. GYMNASIUM EXHIBITION
Friday and Saturday, 8:15 p. m. Admission: Children, 15c; adults, 25c. Adv.

2 fat mackerel, 15c, Chick's. Adv.

FIRE INSURANCE
Have your Fire Insurance correctly written in the leading American companies.
H. F. AVERY, AGT.,
Room 11 Bank Building. Adv.

News of the Courts

James Dolan, charged with vagrancy, was given a suspended sentence of 30 days yesterday morning by Justice Madden.

In Justice Madden's court yesterday, Elizabeth Hilbert, colored, was sentenced to 15 days in the county jail on a charge of petty larceny.

In the county court yesterday, William B. St. John filed a money demand suit for $43.80 against George T. Walker. The amount is alleged to be remainder due on a book account.

G. W. Paul and G. H. Paul, doing business under the firm name of the Paul Auto company, filed a money demand suit for $25 against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway company yesterday in the county court. The amount is said to represent damages done an automobile shipped to the local concern via Santa Fe.

3 lbs. boiling meat, 25c, Chick's. Adv.

Societies and Clubs

Pastor Monfort's Bible study class will meet at 3 o'clock this afternoon for study of the fourteenth chapter of Leviticus.

Section two of the Woman's [illegible] of the First Christian church will meet at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon at the home of Mrs. Laura Fairley, 104 East St. Vrain street.

[illegible] Rebekah lodge will meet this evening for a short business session, followed by a social to which all Rebekahs and their friends are invited.

The third in the series of dances which are being given by the Pioneer association will be held this evening in the Alamo hotel ball room at 8 o'clock. Funk's orchestra will play.

District Attorney M. W. Purcell will address the assembly at the Brotherhood supper at the First Congregational church this evening at 6:30 o'clock. All men who are not members of the Brotherhood, and who wish to attend, [illegible] Babson, Main 2724, this morning. The topic of the evening will be "The Suppression of Vice and Crime."

Personal Mention

Attorney William Swift went to Trinidad last night.

H. B. Loomis of Powell, Wyo., is visiting his son, E. C. Loomis, and family at 1221 East Boulder street, for several weeks.

Deaths and Funerals

The funeral of Mrs. Frances Sopesky, aged 36 years, who died Sunday, will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock from the house, 520 North Weber street, the Rev. Merle N. Smith officiating. Interment will be in Evergreen cemetery.

Word has been received here of the death of Mrs. M. J. Walsh at Mexico City, December 12. Mrs. Walsh formerly was Miss E. E. Wadleigh, and was a teacher in the public schools of Colorado Springs for 14 years. Mr. Walsh died in Taxco, Mexico, last March.

The funeral of George S. Webber, aged 80 years, who died Saturday at the home of his son, Fred Webber, 1126 East Monument street, will be held tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock from Fairleys mortuary. Mr. Webber had been a resident of Colorado Springs for many years. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Jennie S. Webber; two sons, Fred of this city and the Rev. B. L. Webber of McCook, Neb., and two daughters, Mrs. Ollie Dunbar of Denver and Mrs. J. St. John of this city.

Colorado City News

Word has been received here of the death of Mrs. J. H. Adams, mother of Mrs. C. E. Huff, at Gunnison.

Mrs. J. V. Smith of Colorado avenue is seriously ill.

Fire Chief Ward has returned from Denver, where he spent several days.

John Florida, an old resident of this city, is here from Los Angeles on a visit.

Mrs. Nelson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lushinsky, arrived yesterday with her two children from Los Angeles. She will visit here for about a month.

Montclair, N. J., housemaids are to have an extra afternoon off each week this winter to attend domestic science classes at the public schools. Last year the housewives themselves attended the classes.

TRY THE CAFETERIA
For dainty, quick breakfast or light lunch.
Open at 6:30 A. M.
PHELPS
111 E. Bijou St.

WHY NOT try the PLAZA when you can get—
Suite of 2 rooms with bath......$30.00
Suite of 3 rooms!.......... 25.00
Suite of 2 rooms.......... 20.00
Other rooms from $8.00 a month up. Come in and see.

We Carry a Full Line of Candy and Cigars.
Odeon Theater Building.
WILL CORNELISON, Mgr.

Country Dressed PIG-PORK
Naturally there is as much difference in the quality of pork as in that of any other meat.
We can offer you the very best quality in pork cuts and pork products, [illegible] nothing but country dressed pigs raised and dressed in the dry farming district adjacent to Colorado Springs. Consider this, for it is really to your advantage.
Sommers' Market
QUALITY MARKET [illegible]
[illegible]
Call [illegible] 114

Aluminum Egg Boiler
Here's an aluminum pan, the famous "Swissalu" kind, and a handy wire device made to fit down inside the pan, and to hold six eggs at once. When they're done, just lift them out by the handle. There's no danger of breaking and they're all evenly [illegible]. It's a novelty that is most useful and will be welcomed by the housewife.
Come in and see the new double boilers, collanders, drinking cups, measuring cups, gem pans, etc. They're all such useful things and so beautiful that they'll be a pleasure to use.
BURGESS
PHONE MAIN EIGHTY-THREE
112-114 N. Tejon St.

Kansas Launches Move to Call War Conference of American Governors

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 25.—Gov. Arthur Capper of Kansas will call a convention of the governors of all the states and 10 delegates from each state to discuss efforts to be made by the United States to bring about peace in Europe, if a resolution presented to the legislature by Senator Bailie Waggener is acted upon favorably.

The resolution directs the meeting to be held in St. Louis, April 5. It urges congress to prohibit the furnishing of clothing, food, arms, ammunition, horses, mules and other war equipment to any foreign country engaged in war.

IOWA READY TO GIVE WOMEN THE BALLOT

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 25.—Senator Joseph H. Allen tomorrow will introduce in the state senate the proposed constitutional amendment providing for equal suffrage. Owing to the large number of pledges for the amendment in both the senate and the house, the adoption of it is certain.

The Burns
Tonight
5 Great ORPHEUM ACTS 5
Two Hours of Refined Entertainment.
25c to 75c
Curtain 8:30.
Seats cannot be held after 8 o'clock.

Opera House
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY
MARCUS LOEW VAUDEVILLE
Princess KALAMA & CO.
Late Features of Alisky's Hawaiians
SNOOZER and MEREDITH
The Canine Wonder
PHOTOPLAYS
First Run
AMORIS and MULVEY
"A Night in Paris"
ALVIN and KEENY
Fun on Flying Rings
CABARET TRIO
Masters of Music and Song
Matinees, 2:30; Evenings, 7:15, 9:15
SEATS RESERVED
Mats., 10c, 20c; Eves., 10c, 20c, 30c

OUR GARAGE
is well heated. Store your car with us this winter; the service is unexcelled. Rates that will appeal to you.
BIG 4
AUTO CO.
Phone 111 Opp. Antlers

C. W. FAIRLEY
MORTICIAN
[illegible]

[illegible] CRUMP [illegible]

Established in 1871, With the Town.
FOR SALE
Growing Retail Business
PRACTICALLY CASH BUSINESS
COSTS $6,500; PAYS $3,000 YEARLY
[illegible]JON ST—CLOSE IN
WILLS, SPACKMAN & KENT
[illegible] BUILDING, 16 E. PIKES PEAK AVE.

BOARD HAS A NEW "CALL COMMITTEE"

Investigation of Chicago Board of Trade Now Is Under Way

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—The call committee of the Chicago board of trade, by means of which the federal government charged the board fixed prices, was abolished in September, 1913, according to George E. Marcey, director of the board, who testified today at the government suit under the Sherman act.

Marcey, who is president of the Armour Grain company, is also a member of the "grain to arrive committee," which, he testified, was formed at the time the call committee was abolished.

He was not permitted to testify to the nature of the two committees nor to tell in what respect they were similar, Judge Landis sustaining the objection of counsel for the defense that the suit contains no reference to any "grain to arrive committee."

The Armour company had evaded the call rule by buying grain at different prices at the weights and inspection of cities other than Chicago, the witness said. The members of the call committee knew of this evasion and made no attempt to penalize the company, according to Mr. Marcey.

John C. F. Merrill, secretary to the board, produced in response to subpoenas, the call book of the board for the periods January 1 to February 12, 1912, and August 26, 1912, to January, 1913, besides other records relating to the membership of the board and the sale of grain during the existence of the call committee.

C. H. Canby, president of the board, was the first witness. James A. Patten of Evanston and Adolph J. Lichstern and other prominent members of the board will testify tomorrow, it is expected.

Prohibition Offsets Cost of War in Russia

LONDON, Jan. 25.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram company from Petrograd says M. Kharitonoff, comptroller of the Russian treasury, speaking before the duma budget committee today, declared that owing to the great increase in the national savings, due to prohibition, the extraordinary outlay occasioned by the war had caused no great suffering as yet in Russia.

As proof of this, M. Kharitonoff said the national savings in December, 1913, which amounted to 700,000 rubles ($350,000) had increased to 29,100,000 rubles ($14,550,000) in December, 1914. He added that the total savings for 1913 amounted to 34,000,000 rubles ($17,000,000) as compared with 84,000,000 rubles ($42,000,000) for 1914.

Austria Not Ready for Peace, Says Hungarian

VENICE, (via London), Jan. 25.—Count Julius Adrassy, former premier and minister of the interior of Hungary, according to a dispatch from Budapest, characterizes as utterly mendacious a report that Hungary is tired of the war and is desirous of seeking a separate peace, and declares that peace will be concluded only in union with Germany and on terms satisfactory to both countries.

One of the chief tasks of the new Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, the dispatch credits Count Andrassy with saying, will be to give the neutral countries a better understanding of the Austro-Hungarian foreign policy.

PRES. GARZA REINSTATES OLD CONSUL AT ST. LOUIS

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25.—P. Serrano, former Mexican consul in St. Louis, who was dismissed in a political controversy six years ago, was reinstated today by a telegram from Roque Gonzalez Garza, latest provisional president.

Serrano's right to the local consulate will be contested by J. Pesqueira, representative in St. Louis of the Carranza government of Mexico.

PENSION BILL CUT MILLION DOLLARS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The annual pension appropriation bill, aggregating $165,000,000 for the next fiscal year, was favorably reported to the house today from the appropriated committee. The total is one million dollars below the estimates.

The report estimated that the Sherwood dollar-a-day law had cost the government so far $63,000,000.

PRES. WILSON STILL HAS THE IMMIGRATION BILL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—President Wilson will take no action on the immigration bill now before him for his signature or veto before Wednesday, when he will discuss the question with Chairman Burnett of the house immigration committee. Unless he acts one way or the other before Thursday midnight the bill will become law automatically.

How French Sappers Dig Way to Enemy's Lines

AUTOMOBILES
AT
Bargain Prices
Closing Out
New and 2nd Hand Touring Cars and Trucks
22 24 North Nevada Ave.
Colorado Springs, Colo.

PRINCESS
TODAY'S EXTRA SPECIAL
Helen Gardner
—IN—
The Strange Story of Sylvia Gray
In this production Miss Gardner portrays three different characters. It's a great production.
TOMORROW—MARGUERITE CLARK IN "THE GOOSE GIRL"

A GOOD SHOW ALWAYS
At the EMPRESS
TODAY'S GREAT PROGRAM
Two Reel Reliance **THE CRAVEN** Two Reel Reliance
Wherein a Coward is Pricked to Heroic Self-Sacrifice.
Two Reel Broncho **A LUCKY BLOWOUT** Two Reel Broncho
A New Version of Back to the Farm.
Komic Comedy **A FLURRY IN ART** Komic Comedy
A Unique Comedy-Melodrama.

Apples! Apples!
Choice Ben Davis, per box..........75c
Choice Black Twig, per box..........75c
Choice Jonathan, per box..........85c to $1.00
Fancy Pippin, per box..........$1.00
Fancy Greenings, per box..........$1.00
Fancy Arkansas Black, per box..........$1.25
Bananas, per dozen..........20c and 25c
Oranges, per dozen..........20c, 25c and 30c
Fancy Big Grapefruit, 6 for..........25c
Pears, per pound, 5c; 6 pounds for..........25c
Divide Potatoes, per 100 pounds..........$1.00
J. R. MARKS
23 E. HUERFANO. PHONE 1604.

Golden Rule Cash Grocery
1 case Daisy Peas......$2.25
4 cans Leader Peas......25c
2 qts. Ripe Cranberries......5c
Fancy Apples, box......$1.00
Fancy Grapefruit, each......5c
1 doz. Strictly Fresh Eggs.35c
1 doz. Tall Salmon......$1.20
Creamery Butter, lb......3[illegible]
1 gal. Maple Syrup......9[illegible]
1 10-lb. pail Lard Compou[illegible] for......$1[illegible]
New York Cream Cheese, [illegible] pound......2[illegible]
1 doz. Dill Pickles......1[illegible]
128 S. Nevada Ave. Phone Main 9[illegible]

175 Acres
Abundant Water
ALFALFA CROPS
8-ROOM HOUSE, AMPLE BARNS
1 MILE TO R. R. STATION
$13,500
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